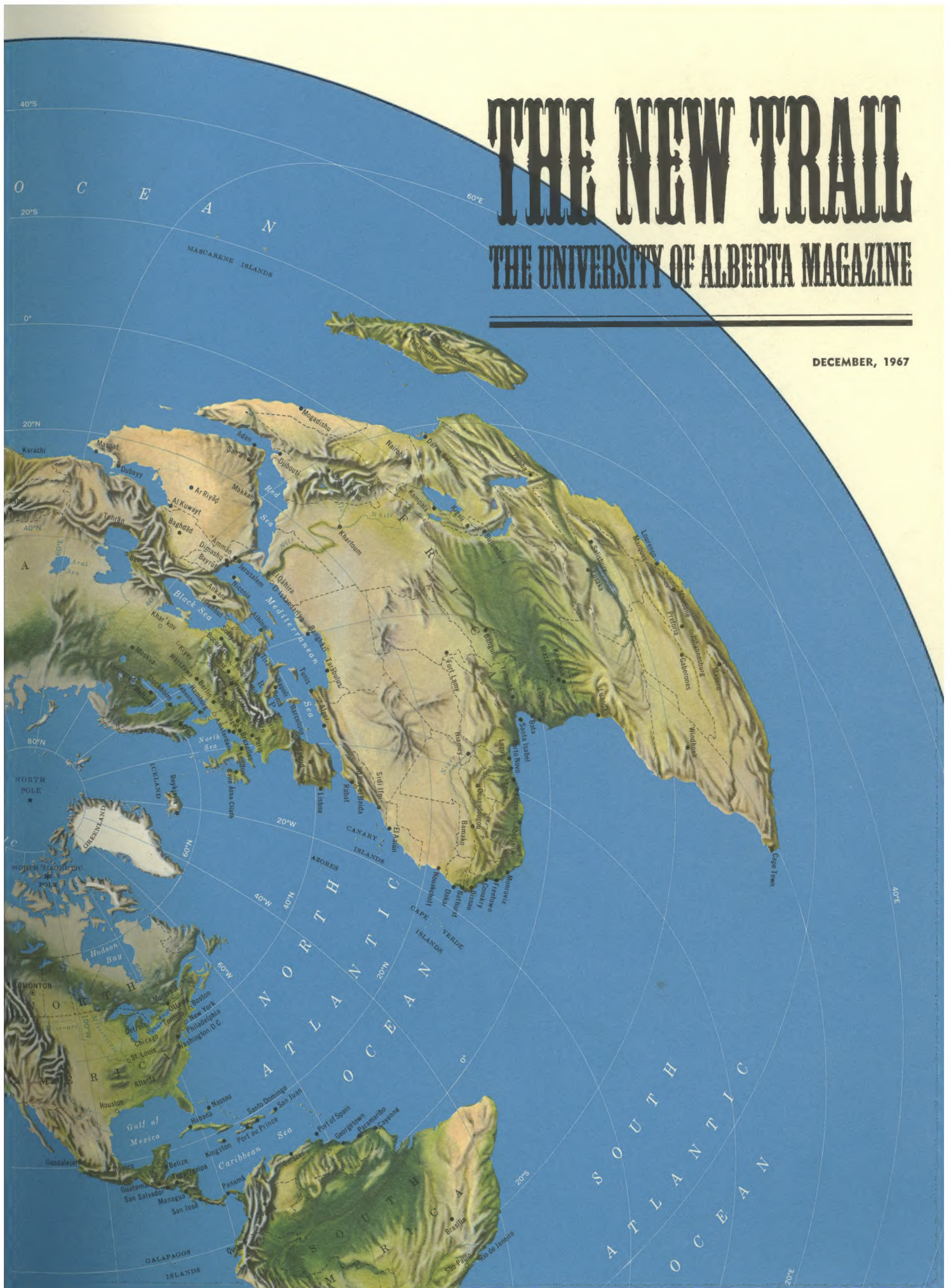


THE NEW TRAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1967





THE NEW TRAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAGAZINE

Volume 25, Number 1 December, 1967

On (and off) the Trail

¶ The University of Alberta celebrated Canada's Centennial in a great many different ways. We have reported as many of them as we could, in this special, double-size, Centennial issue of THE NEW TRAIL. ¶ My predecessor, A. G. Markle, BA '48, BJ, BEd '62, MEd '65, survived 16 winters (and more than 50 issues) as Editor of THE NEW TRAIL. It is a record that will be hard to match. But we are not letting him get too far away from his typewriter, for although he is giving up the Editorship, in order to devote more time to the growing needs of the Alumni Association (of which he is Executive Secretary), he is continuing as this magazine's Alumni Affairs Editor. After receiving his Bachelor of Journalism degree from Carleton College

(as it then was) in 1949, Mr. Markle became Assistant Editor of *The Legionary*, the Canadian Legion's official publication. His father, John W. E. Markle, BA '37, had been Secretary of the Alumni Association and Editor of its magazine since 1947. He died in 1951, and Alex was asked to serve. He changed



Mr. Markle

William Samis

the magazine's format, and introduced more University news to keep graduates up-to-date about their changing alma mater. With his three Alberta degrees, he has out-alyzed most of the 24,000 alumni of whom he keeps track. He is now one of the denizens of the new Students' Union Building, and from his sixth floor vantage point can keep track of most of the campus as well. ¶ The new Students' Union Building opened in the fall, and has been causing a lot of excitement here. The University's annual report contained a few pages of pictures about new SUB; these we have reprinted and enclosed as a supplement to this issue. (The entire annual report, if you want a statistical summary of the University's operations, is available from this office).

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The New Trail

The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Editor: William Samis.

Advisory Committee: Dr. John E. Bradley
(Chairman of the Board of Governors),
Dr. Walter H. Johns (President), George Ross

Alumni Affairs Editor: Alex G. Markle
(Executive Secretary, Alumni Association).
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A. S. Knowler.

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Map on the cover prepared under the supervision of Janusz J. Klawe, Associate Professor of Geography, and printed by the Evergreen Press, Vancouver. Frontispiece photograph by William Samis. Set in Times Roman type and printed by The University of Alberta Printing Department.



The unflappable old owl on our frontispiece has surveyed—and even ogled—the undergraduates for over fifty years. Yet not many of them, we discovered to our surprise since taking this picture, know he exists. He roosts over the main entrance of the Arts Building.

Alumni Association

ED V. HAMULA, *BSc (Ag) '49*, Director of Public Relations, The University of Alberta
ALEX G. MARKLE, *BA '48, BJ BEd '62, MEd '65*, Executive Secretary, Alumni Association

The University's graduates and friends are encouraged to keep in touch with the Alumni Association. If you are able to help organize alumni activities—in Edmonton or another centre—please let us know. Tell us about your personal doings too.

Write (or telephone) Mr. Hamula (432-4201), or Mr. Markle (432-3224) in care of the University.

Alumni notes

By Alex G. Markle
Alumni Affairs Editor

'21

MORLEY A. R. YOUNG, '21, MD '25, has been appointed to the Advisory Board of Directors of the Financial Life Assurance Company.

'22

An honors award, given by the Transportation and Public Utilities group of the American Economic Association was presented recently to DUDLEY F. PEGRUM, BA '22, MA '24, PHD, Professor of Economics at the University of California.

'24

Empress pharmacist WILLIAM STOTHERS, BSc '24, has been honored by the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association as its 1967 recipient of the A. H. Robins "Bowl of Hygeia" Award for outstanding community service.

'26

The former Director of the Division of Mental Health for the Province of Alberta was honored recently by the Canadian Medical Association. THOMAS MICHIE, MD '26, was awarded senior membership in the association at its 100th annual meeting in Quebec City.

'28

MAX H. WERSHOF, QC, BA '28, LLB '30, LLD '58, at present an assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs and legal advisor in Ottawa, has been named new Canadian Ambassador to Denmark.

'30

Knowledge gleaned from universities on four continents will be brought together this fall

in Sault Ste. Marie, when Algoma College opens. Three staff members at this new institution will be HAROLD S. HICKS, BSc, MSc '30, PHD, GLEN S. SHORTLIFFE, BA '34, MA '35, PHD '39, and EDWARD R. SCHWARZ, BA '54, BD '57, PHD.

J. C. SPOULE, BSc '30, MA, PHD, Calgary consulting geologist and engineer, was recently presented with the Julian C. Smith Medal at the annual meeting of The Engineering Institute of Canada. The medal is awarded for "achievement in the development of Canada" and is the highest honor given by the EIC.

'34

Canadian astronomers, highly esteemed around the world, have acquired an elaborate piece of equipment that has placed them in the front ranks of radio-astronomy research. The equipment, a sophisticated radio telescope with a 150-foot diameter reflector, can pick up signals from objects many thousands of millions of light years from earth. It's the pride of the National Research Council's \$5 million Algonquin Radio Observatory, located at Lake Traverse in the wilderness in Ontario's Algonquin Park. One of the 13-man team of NRC astronomers keeping tabs on the signals that continually flow in from outer space is G. A. MILLER, BSc '34, MSc '36, PHD, director of the radio astronomy division.

'36

ROGER L. VINCENT, BA '33, LLB '36, president and director of Commerce Clearing House Canadian Limited, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago.

'38

HUGH A. ARNOLD, BA '33, MD '38, Lethbridge, prominent medical practitioner,

has been elected president of The University of Lethbridge Alumni Association.

The Head of the Department of Geology at the University, R. E. FOLINSBEE, BSc '38, MA, PHD, has been awarded the Willet G. Miller Medal by the Royal Society of Canada for his research in geochemistry. Dr. Folinsbee's research has included the dating of the Canadian Shield area, the investigation and recovery of meteorites, and the application of isotopic studies to ore deposits.

'39

C. F. BENTLEY, BSc '39, MSc '41, PHD, Dean of Agriculture at the University, was a Canada Centennial Lecturer at Expo 67.

In June he spoke on the agriculture theme, "Man the Provider", on Agriculture Day at the World's Fair.

'40

JAMES E. HALL, BSc (Ag) '40, well-known in B.C. agricultural circles, has been named head of the farm management department of the provincial Department of Agriculture.

J. A. MORRISON, BSc '40, MSc '41, PHD, the Editor-in-Chief of the eight scientific publications of the National Research Council of Canada in Ottawa, is undertaking a thorough restyling of the format of his journals to improve "information retrieval." "There is no place today for a parochial journal," he says.

In his work to improve the dissemination of scientific information, Dr. Morrison is following the footsteps of another alumnus of the University, HENRY MARSHALL TORY, LLD '28. Dr. Tory, the University's first President, left Alberta for the National Research Council in 1928, where he inaugurated the publications program which Dr. Morrison now oversees.

In the first NRC publication, Dr. Tory expressed his desire to establish a group of journals of international standards, "because Canadians have been largely dependent upon foreign journals already overcrowded as a result of the activities of their own scientific men." Dr. Morrison is perpetuating this aim.

'41

Commodore ROY V. HENNING, BSc (Eng)

General Alumni Association Executive

Honorary President, WALTER H. JOHNS, BA, PHD, LL.D., D-ES-L (President, The University of Alberta)
Honorary Secretary, ALEX D. CAIRNS, BA '38 (Registrar, The University of Alberta)
President, Judge B. C. WHITTAKER, LLB '36
Vice-President, D. C. RITCHIE, MD '41

Past President, GEORGE ROSS, BSc (Eng) '38
Executive Secretary, ALEX G. MARKLE, BA '48, BJ, BEd '62, MEd '65
C. LES USHER, BSc (Ag) '49
DOUG BURNS, BA '51
CAL J. EDWARDH, BSc '54, DDS '56
STAN CLARKE, BA '37, MA '40, MEd '45, ED D
NORMAN A. LAWRENCE, BSc (Eng) '41
Miss EVANGELINE MacDONALD, MSc (HEC) '57
C. A. KOSOWAN, BA '50, LLB '51
B. MICHALYSHYN, MD '42
Mrs. JOAN SHIMIZU, Dip Nurs
ART J. ANDERSON, BSc '42, MSc, PHD
LEE S. FAIRBANKS, BEd '54
Miss ELIZABETH SCHMIDT, BEd '61
CAMBY GILLESPIE, BSc (Ag) '36
CHARLES McCLEARY, BA '60, BEd '63
HARRY P. CHOMIK, BEd '50, BA '56, MEd '64
BOB EDGAR, BSc (Pharm) '55
JIM BEAMES, BA '52, LLB '53

Branches

CALGARY—Chairman, CAMBY GILLESPIE, BSc (Ag) '36, 2641 - 5 Avenue, N.W., Calgary; Secretary KEN OLIVER, BSc (Pharm) '54, 3408 Cascade Road Calgary.
CAMROSE—President, CHARLES McCLEARY, BA '60, BEd, '63, 4616 - 49 St., Camrose; Secretary, MARGIE McCREA, BSc '43, Box 1927, Camrose.
(continued)

'41, has been appointed commander of HMC Dockyard at Esquimalt, B.C.

'43

JIM R. GYLANDER, BSc(Ag) '43, has been appointed to a new position with the Alberta Department of Agriculture as supervisor of municipal agricultural programs in the Program Development Division.

JAMES A. LOVE, BComm '43, has been appointed secretary-treasurer and director of Tioga Signs Ltd. and Ticrest Transport Ltd.

T. O. IVES, BA '42, LLB '43, Lethbridge lawyer and native son, has been elected president of the Lethbridge Rotary Club.

KEITH F. HUFF, BSc(Eng) '43, has been elected a director and vice-president of planning of Esso Production Research Company, Houston, Texas.

'47

A past president of Camrose Lutheran College, G. LOKEN, BA '47, MEd '64, has been awarded a \$3,000 Province of Alberta Scholarship for the academic year 1967-68.

During the summer he will participate in a graduate seminar at the University of Oslo on the educational system of Norway, with special attention to the folk school movement.

'48

CLIFFORD D. SMITH, BSc(Eng) '48, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at The University of Saskatchewan, has been awarded the Keefer Medal by the Engineering Institute of Canada. Professor Smith's paper was judged the best original contribution to the science of civil engineering outside of the heavy structural field.

GERALD D. FASMAN, BSc '48, PHD, of the graduate department of biochemistry, Brandeis University, Massachusetts, has recently been promoted to Professor of Biochemistry. Dr. Fasman is taking a sabbatical leave this year at the Protein Institute, Osaka University, and the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth, Israel.

E. A. GODBY, BSc '48, MSc '50, is in charge of aeromagnetic research at the National Aeronautical Establishment of the National

Research Council of Canada. He has lately been spending much of his time in the tail of an aging four-engined North Star aircraft. Mr. Godby and his research team skim over Canada's surface detecting, recording, mapping and interpreting distortions in the earth's magnetic field. The research will be applied to many fields, including prospecting for oil and minerals, measuring waves by instruments in oceanography and investigating the ocean floor by means of magnetic profiles. The Department of National Defence, which donated the North Star in 1962, and the Geological Survey of Canada are co-sponsors of the research with the NRC.

D. E. HAZELTON, BSc(Eng) '48, has joined Pioneer Electric as chief engineer of the Eastern division.

The vice-principal of the Gilbert-Paterson school in Lethbridge, LEONARD McKENZIE, BEd '48, has been promoted to Superintendent of schools for the Department of Education.

'49

The position of executive vice-president of Bata Resources Ltd. is being filled by WILLIAM H. PRICE, BSc(Eng) '49.

The new principal of Nipissing College of North Bay is GEORGE J. ZYTARUK, BEd '49, BA '53, MA '58. Nipissing College is affiliated with Laurentian University, Sudbury.

The district agriculturist at Rocky Mountain House, GORDON A. ROSS, BSc (Ag) '49, has been appointed regional livestock supervisor at Lethbridge.

There are good opportunities for deeper oil reservoirs being discovered in Saskatchewan, says A. R. NIELSEN, BSc '49, MSc '50, new president of Mobil Oil Canada Ltd.

'50

G. R. RAISBECK, BSc(Eng) '50, has been appointed by the Board of Kearney-National (Canada) Ltd. as president, general manager, and director of the company.

A staff inspector with the Ontario Department of Education for the past three years, TIMOTHY S. ROEBUCK, BA '50, has been appointed inspector by the North York Board of Education.

'51

GORDON T. HUGHES, BSc '51, MSc '53, PHD, a specialist in soil mechanics, has been appointed Professor of Civil Engineering at the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan. He is at present Professor of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston.

Two man-of-the-year awards have been presented by the Industrial Arts and Vocational Education Council of the Alberta Teachers' Association.

The first annual award in vocational education was won by E. A. UMBACH, BEd '51, MEd, while M. D. GOERZEN, BEd '63, won the first annual award in industrial arts.

Even some political opponents concede that PETER LOUGHEED, BA '51, LLB '52, the Alberta Progressive Conservative leader and Leader of the Opposition, is the brightest new face to appear on the provincial political scene in many years.

Mr. Loughheed is a former president of the Students' Union of the University, and is currently Alberta director of the Canadian Olympic Association. He is actively engaged in half a dozen other organizations.

'52

Shell Canada Limited has announced that R. L. TAYLOR, BSc (Eng) '52, has been appointed manager of the economics department of that company in Calgary.

The award of 45 Alfred P. Sloan Fellowships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been announced.

This year's group includes R. BRYAN ERB, BSc '52, MSc '55, of Seabrook, Texas. The Fellowships, for a full year course in management at M.I.T., leading to a master of science degree, are granted to outstanding young business and government executives both in the United States and abroad.

'54

Calgary's only private boys' school, Strathcona School for Boys, has appointed a new headmaster, W. A. HEARD, BEd '54.

JOHN A. BECKINGHAM, BA '54, LLB '55, has been appointed a director of Computer

(Branches, continued)

DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—President, CAL J. EDWARDH, *BSc '54, DDS '56*, No. 202, 12946 - 97 Street, Edmonton.

GRANDE PRAIRIE—President, GERARD J. CAMPBELL, 10118 - Richmond Avenue, Grande Prairie; Secretary, JACK HIGA, *DDS '53*, 19136 - 101 Avenue, Grande Prairie.

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—President, W. T. BOYAR, *BSc '49, MD '50*, 47 Academy Medical Building, Calgary.

MEDICINE HAT—President, JACK ARMSTRONG, *BComm '49*, 158 Cochrane Drive, N.W., Medicine Hat; Secretary, B. KRASNOFF, *DDS '43*, 250 - Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat.

MONTREAL—Registrar, C. S. CAMPBELL, *BA '24, LLB '26*, 603 Sun Life Building, Montreal.

NURSES ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION—President, Mrs. J. L. HALLBERG, *Dip Nurs '51*, 8106 - 149 Street, Edmonton.

OTTAWA—President, J. V. JACOBSON, *BEd '51*, 148 Queen Mary Road, Ottawa 7; Secretary, G. F. S. DAVIS, *BA (Eng) '49*, 979 Shamir Avenue, Ottawa 8.

RED DEER—President, J. W. Beames, *BA '52, LLB '53*, No. 201, 5017 Ross Street, Red Deer; Secretary, Mrs. J. L. EAGLESHAM, *BA '32*, 4432 - 33 Street, Red Deer.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA—Registrar, GEORGE D. MOLNAR, *BSc '49, MD '51, PhD*, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

TORONTO—President, EVERETT McCRIMMON, *BSc (Ag) '51*, 25 Delaire Crescent, Willowdale; Registrar, Mrs. F. J. HEATH, *BA '38*, 284 - Dawlish Avenue, Toronto 12.

VANCOUVER—President, Miss MARIE WEIR, *BA '47*, No. 303, 5454 Balsam Street, Vancouver 13; Secretary, Mrs. SHEILA MAXWELL, *BA '48*, 4550 West 7 Avenue, Vancouver.

VEGREVILLE—President, HARRY P. CHOMIK, *BEd '50, BA '56, MEd '64*, 4334 - 51 Street, Vegreville; Secretary, FRED P. BEGORAY, *BEd '49*, Box 1652, Edson.

VICTORIA—President, Mrs. H. R. TURNER, *BA '38*, 3110 Midland Avenue, Victoria; Secretary, Mrs. FRANK GRAHAM, *BA '20*, 1712 Donnelly Avenue, Victoria.

WESTLOCK—Registrar, BOB J. EDGAR, *BSc (Pharm) '55*, Box 990, Westlock.

WINNIPEG—President, HARRY MATHER, *BSc (Ag) '33*, 620 Manchester Blvd., Fort Gary 19; Secretary, MARVIN SEALE, *BSc (Ag) '48, MSc '51*, 195 Lyndale Drive, Winnipeg 8.

Real Estate Services Ltd., Edmonton.

Busy is the word which best describes C. ERNEST OBST, *BSc(Eng) '54*, Prince George's city engineer. Under his direction is the city's public works department, staffed by about 135 people.

'55

JOHN G. SPRATT, *BSc(Eng) '55*, has been appointed a senior economic consultant with Foster Economic Consultants Ltd.

The 68-year-old man had been hit by a car and he wanted to sue for damages. Ordinarily his lawyer would have faced long, dull hours of research running down citations of similar cases. But, a few months ago, Canada's first automated law library showed the attorney a space-age short cut through the law's proliferating paper patch. The key words of the accident case—male, elderly, multiple injuries, damages—were fed into an IBM 1130 computer. In seconds, the computer selected 36 pertinent citations from the thousands in its memory bank. Cost to the lawyer: a mere \$8.75.

Canadian Case Law Research Ltd. of Edmonton is the creation of KEITH LATTA, *BA '54, LLB '55*, who had barely graduated from the Law Faculty when he found himself frustrated by the "endless searching, sore eyes, and frazzled nerves" that seemed an unavoidable element of legal research. In his spare time he studied U.S. computerized law libraries, and 21 months ago he quit his well-paying partnership to bring their equivalent to Canada.

'56

ELTON R. TANNE, *BEd '56*, has been appointed principal of General Stewart Elementary School in Lethbridge.

J. WILLIAM CARVER, *BSc(Eng) '56*, has been appointed director of economic development for Calgary Power Ltd.

Two Calgary teachers have been awarded *Herald* bursaries to study ways of using newspapers in the classroom. One of the bursary holders is W. N. HOLDEN, *BEd '56*.

A. GORDON KLUZAK, *DDS '56*, became the first Canadian to address two large United

States dental groups recently, the Washington State Dental Society and the Washington Society of Dentistry for Children.

'57

The Reverend FRANK W. SAMIS, *BA, MA '57, BEd '57, PhD '66*, preached at the service of dedication for Brandon University, in Brandon, Manitoba. Formerly Brandon College, the new University is now provincially supported.

The Reverend ALBION R. WRIGHT, *BA '54, BD '57, MA '61*, Markham, Ontario, has been appointed director of Cedar Glen, the Toronto camp and conference centre of the United Church of Canada at Bolton, Ontario.

'58

By Ralph Waldo Emerson's standards, the Holiday Playhouse Workshop is about to become something great in Vancouver theatre. "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm," Emerson said. And in the appointment of 28-year-old HUTCHISON SHANDRO, *BSc '58, BA '62*, as artistic director of the enterprise, it has enthusiasm in abundance.

CAMERON G. STRONG, *MD '58*, has been appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, as a consultant in diseases of the kidney.

'59

The appointment of D. G. BACON, *BSc(Eng) '59*, as Calgary Power division manager at Lethbridge has been announced. Prior to his new appointment, Mr. Bacon was assistant general manager of the East Kootenay Power Company Ltd., Fernie, British Columbia.

WILMA MATHESON, *BSc(Nursing) '59* has been elected president of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Public Health Association.

W. J. COLLIN, *BSc(Agric) '59* has been appointed agricultural education co-ordinator for the Agricultural and Vocational Colleges in Alberta.

The district agriculturalist at Fairview, JOHN MILNE, *BSc(Agric) '59*, has been appointed a regional livestock supervisor at Peace River.

'60

JACK BROWN, *MD '60*, has been honored for outstanding performance in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. A resident in dermatology at Mayo Clinic, Dr. Brown received the Louis A. Brunsting Award for outstanding research in dermatology.

'62

DAVID GOBLE, *BSc '62, MSc '63*, has received his doctor's degree in physics from The University of Toronto. He is now in San Diego, California, on a postgraduate NATO fellowship continuing his studies in low temperature physics.

One of seven Canadian doctors selected to be the first recipients of the Medical Research Council's Centennial Fellowships is JOSEPH B. MARTIN, *MD '62*.

The fellowships, worth \$10,000 a year, are awarded for a period of three years, depending on the type of research undertaken.

'63

A former Calgary resident, THOMAS TAIT, *BA '63*, has been appointed assistant commercial secretary to the Canadian Embassy in Paris.

'64

GALEN L. ERICKSON, *BEd '64*, has been awarded a scholarship from the Canadian Research Council of Canada towards a PhD in chemistry.

VIRINDER ANAND, *BEd '64*, a mathematics teacher at Taber, Alberta, is one of the ten Canadian secondary school teachers to be awarded a Shell Merit Fellowship for advanced study.

A graduate with first class honors in classics, IAN R. McDONALD, *BA '64*, has been awarded a Fellowship with a potential of \$9,600 from the U.S. Steel Corporation. Mr. McDonald is currently working on a PhD in classics at The University of North Carolina.

'65

The Farmers' Union of Alberta is currently holding hearings in eight Alberta centres to gather material for its brief to the Barber Commission on the cost of farm machinery.



Art gallery and reading room in the Students' Union Building (at left), furnished by the Alumni Association.



Mr. Hamula

ELMER ALLEN, *BSc(Agric)* '65, a member of the staff of the Farmers' Union, is conducting the hearings and will prepare the brief.

DONALD T. WISMER, *BA* '65, has been appointed assistant commercial secretary to the Canadian Embassy in Rome.

The Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division has announced the appointment of GORDON R. KERR as chief wildlife biologist.

'66

DAVID M. EISENSTADT, *BA* '66, received a Bachelor of Journalism degree this spring from Carleton University in Ottawa.

Currently a cancer research scientist at the Roswell Park Institution in Buffalo, New York, BARRY D. McLENNAN, *PhD* '66, received his *PhD* in biochemistry last fall.

A. J. (Jim) FARMILO, *BSc* '66, has been awarded a research studentship by the National Cancer Institute of Canada for work at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto.

'67

PAULINE MILLS McGIBBON, *BA, LLD* '67, has received the Medal of Service of the Order of Canada, and the Civic Award from the City of Toronto.

An Edmonton man, JAMES B. HUDSON, *DDS* '67, was one of eight Canadians to be awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Fellowship for 1967-68. Dr. Hudson will use his Fellowship to study at the Swiss Institute for Experimental Cancer Research in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Alumni Homecoming Weekend September 27, 28 and 29

Alumni Homecoming this year will be a weekend to celebrate anniversaries and to hold special reunions . . . and it will be held at a new time of the year.

This year it has been advanced from the

traditional February date to September to make it easier for more alumni to attend.

As the University as a whole is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year, the Alumni Association of The University of Alberta celebrates its golden Anniversary commemorating 50 years since inauguration. The School of Household Economics is also marking its Golden Anniversary.

Several thousand alumni are expected to participate in the many activities planned for Homecoming Weekend. Special invitations are extended to members of the Golden and Silver year graduating classes—1918 and 1943—and to all Household Economics graduates. Reunions will also be held for 1928, 1938, 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 classes.

Major events will include a theatre party, a football game between the Golden Bears and the University of Manitoba, and the gala Homecoming Banquet and Ball.

This year all Homecoming events will be held on campus, centring around the new Students' Union Building.

Alumni furnish fine arts room

The Alumni Association has contributed \$15,000 to the success of the new Students' Union Building. The sum has been used to purchase the modern and comfortable furnishings in the fine arts area, near the main entrance.

Association members voted in favor of donating the money from the Alumni Fund reserve at last year's annual meeting.

Alumni to aid affiliates

The Alumni Association has decided to assist alumni branches with their projects to aid junior colleges affiliated with the University.

Last year's annual meeting inaugurated the aid program by giving grants to the Red Deer and Grande Prairie Alumni branches to purchase library books for the Junior Colleges in these centres.

Ed Hamula new Public Relations Director

E. V. HAMULA, *BSc(Ag)* '49, has been appointed Director of Public Relations at the University. As such, one of his special concerns has been the Alumni Association and its role in the growth of the University.

Mr. Hamula was born in Edmonton and reared in Calmar. After he received his degree in agriculture from The University of Alberta, he began work for the provincial government. Later he taught at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and was an Alberta Department of Agriculture extension worker, information officer and commentator on CBC radio and television.

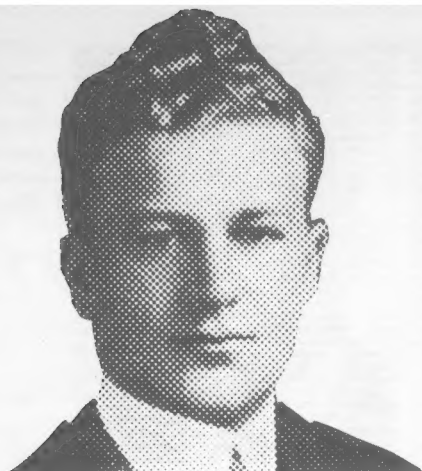
In 1962 he went into public relations and operated his own public relations, advertising and marketing firm in Edmonton.

Mr. Hamula feels that "the needs of higher education in general and The University of Alberta in particular must be clearly defined to the public, especially the alumni, whose duty it is to demonstrate the values and aspirations of their alma mater."

With Association President Judge B. C. WHITTAKER and Secretary ALEX MARKLE, Mr. Hamula has begun travelling across Canada, organizing new alumni branches and revitalizing old ones. Large new branches have been established in Montreal, Saskatoon, and Regina, and the branch at Winnipeg has been re-established.

In Alberta, Mr. Hamula, accompanied by Mr. Markle, Association Vice-President Dr. D. C. RITCHIE, and Assistant Registrar W. A. D. BURNS, attended meetings at Westlock, Vegreville, Camrose, Peace River, and Grande Prairie. The main purpose of the meetings was an illustrated discussion of the recent surging development of the University and the role of the alumni in filling its needs. Similar meetings are planned for Lethbridge, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Mid-winter activities in eastern Canada included meetings of Alumni branches in Toronto and Ottawa, and an organizational meeting of Montreal area alumni in the Windsor Hotel in Montreal.



Roly Michener, debator and hockey player, in 1920, the year he became Roland Michener, BA and Rhodes Scholar

The Editor invites suggestions from readers for the TRAIL departments "Among our alumni" and "Among our staff" that appear on this page.

AMONG OUR ALUMNI

Governor General Michener

"Feeling as I do—somewhat like the returning prodigal son, whose waywardness has led him so far into the unacademic and unprofessional fleshpots as to become Commander in Chief in and over Canada, as my present state of depravity is described in Her Majesty's Commission—I cannot but be overjoyed with such a welcome home. What more sumptuous fatted calf could be offered the errant son than an honorary LLD? What greater evidence of paternal love from my Alma Mater?"

The "prodigal son" was His Excellency, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada, and an alumnus of The University of Alberta. The words were spoken at Spring Convocation, May 13, 1967, when he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, by the institution he described as his "first love among universities."

Roly Michener was born in Lacombe, the son of Senator Edward Michener and Mary Edith (Roland) Michener. He grew up in Red Deer, where he was consistently at the top of his classes in public school.

During his student career at The University of Alberta, he was actively involved in hockey, student affairs, and, as he recalled in his address to Convocation, the occasional raid on the kitchen stores at Athabasca Hall. He so distinguished himself academically as to become one of the University's early Rhodes Scholars, commencing his studies in Law at Oxford after graduating here in 1920.

He received his Bachelor of Arts from Oxford in 1922, his Bachelor of Civil Law in 1923 (he was admitted to the Bar in

England in the same year), and his Master of Arts six years later.

In 1924 he returned to Canada. He was admitted to the Ontario Bar and joined a Toronto law partnership. In 1943 he became King's Counsel.

His commerce with the "unacademic and unprofessional fleshpots" of politics began in 1945, when he was elected Member of the Ontario Provincial Parliament, for St. David, Toronto. He served as Ontario Provincial Secretary from 1946 to 1948.

In 1953 he was elected to the House of Commons, and was re-elected in 1957 and 1958. When the Progressive Conservatives formed the government in 1957, he became Speaker of the House.

When the Conservative government was defeated in 1963, the new Prime Minister

asked him to remain as permanent Speaker. He declined. One year later he was named Canadian High Commissioner to India, a position he held until his appointment as Governor-General in April, 1967.

"In my household," he told Convocation, "where my wife is a Doctor of Philosophy in philosophy and one of my daughters is a Doctor of Philosophy in biochemistry, a very clear and rather pointed distinction is made between degrees earned and degrees given." (He has also been granted honorary degrees by the University of Ottawa, 1948, Queen's University, 1958, and the University of Laval, 1960.) In the company of his family, he finds it is "better to abandon all pretensions to brains and to emphasize the more masculine virtue of brass, which some regard as an essential ingredient of parental authority or success in public life."

Less through what he calls "brass" than through his own immense ability and honest, dedicated, unselfish effort, Dr. Michener has indeed achieved success in public life, and has earned the high position of Governor General and the pride of his Alma Mater.

AMONG OUR STAFF

Chemists Gunning and Lemieux

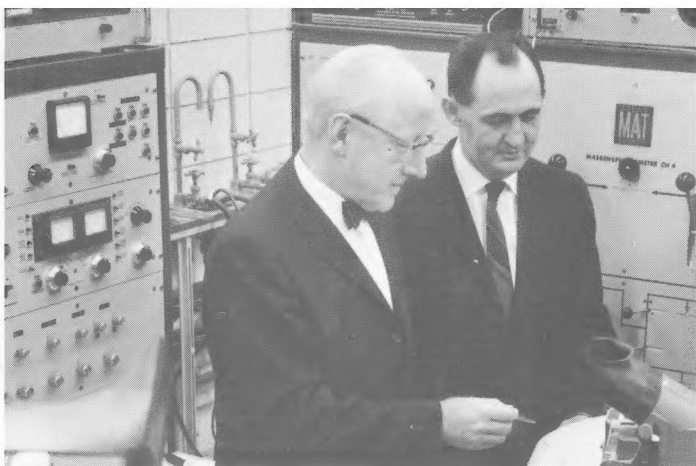
By Jack Chambers
TRAIL Staff Writer

Two of the most obvious reasons that the University's Chemistry Department is one of the finest in North America are Dr. Harry E. Gunning and Dr. Raymond Lemieux. Both men are award-winning researchers who combine a devotion to the discipline of Chemistry with the ability to teach the discipline to others.

Professor Gunning was named Head

of the Department ten years ago, and has shepherded the Department through a remarkable period of growth. In that decade the University has granted 36 masters degrees and 82 doctorates in Chemistry; prior to 1957 the Department did not have a PhD program. The number of graduate students is now 145, compared to six in 1957. In addition, there are 50 postdoctoral fellows where there were none ten years ago.

To teach the influx of students which



Harry Gunning and Ray Lemieux

has been the result of the growing reputation of the Department, the academic staff has increased from 18 to 34 members. Each member is a specialist in some field of chemistry—many have international reputations. “Dr. Gunning’s recruiting policy,” says Dr. Kenneth Newbound, Associate Dean of Science, “has been excellent.”

Probably the best index of the Department’s prestige is the amount of money granted by institutions to sponsor research within the Department. In 1956-57, research grants totalled \$15,000. This year the research money adds up to more than \$610,000.

One of the best known members of the staff is Professor Lemieux. Born in Lac La Biche, educated in Edmonton, Dr. Lemieux graduated from the University with a BSc in 1943. He received his PhD in cellulose chemistry at McGill University three years later, and was a research associate at Ohio State University in 1946-47. After conducting research and teaching at the University of Saskatchewan and the National Research Council, he became Chairman of the Chemistry Department and later Vice-Dean of Pure and Applied Science at the University of Ottawa. In 1961, he joined the Department of Chemistry at The University of Alberta as Professor of Organic Chemistry.

His main interest is the molecular structure of carbohydrates related to starch. Ten years ago, he discovered that a new type of spectrometer provides information on the shapes of molecules, and he has since been directing research toward extending and refining the technique.

To obtain more precise information on molecular structure, Dr. Lemieux’s research team of eight postdoctoral Fellows and ten graduate students has been experimenting with the use of X-rays to examine carbohydrate crystals. Another

device being tried is based on the resistance of the magnetic field generated by the spinning atomic nuclei in carbohydrates. A combination of the results from both techniques may provide, he feels, “a basis for the eventual understanding of the shapes of carbohydrate structures, a knowledge essential for the understanding of the chemical and biological properties of carbohydrates.”

In addition to all this activity, Dr. Lemieux announced last November that he is extending the commercial activities of his small, off-campus laboratory by competing with American research firms in polymers, new reagents and new chemical structures that may be applicable to agriculture. The firm is an outgrowth of Dr. Lemieux’s belief that Canadians have been too conservative about investing in new products.

So far, the future of his business venture seems bright. “We haven’t even advertised or anything,” he said, “and already we are getting inquiries from people who would like to buy in Canada if they can.”

His confidence in things Canadian is further illustrated by the fact that almost all of his more than 85 publications have appeared in Canadian journals, and the attention that many of them have received belies the notion held by many researchers that works published in the United States gain more attention.

Dr. Lemieux gives Dr. Gunning a great deal of credit for creating an excellent atmosphere for research and teaching at The University of Alberta. However, Dr. Gunning’s influence on research conditions goes beyond the Chemistry Department. During six years as a member of the National Research Council, he was instrumental in broadening the base of federal support for university research, and in increasing funds available for grants and scholarships to universities.

Besides the National Research Council, he has worked at Harvard, the University of Rochester, and the Illinois Institute of Technology, since graduating with his PhD in physical chemistry from the University of Toronto in 1942. His area of special interest is photochemistry, particularly the reactions of sulfur atoms, and most of his 115 publications deal with this.

Both men have received numerous awards, and their distinction is well-known among other scientists. Dr. Gunning is the first man to hold the Killam Memorial Chair in Chemistry at the University, a position endowed by the late Mrs. I. W. Killam, whose husband had extensive business interests in Alberta and throughout Canada.

Dr. Lemieux is a Fellow of the Royal Society, the highest scholarly distinction in the British Commonwealth (Fellowship has been given to only 31 other Canadians, including Banting and Best, the co-discoverers of insulin, and Dr. Wilder Penfield, the Montreal neurosurgeon.)

Both men are Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, and both are medalists of the Chemical Institute of Canada, an honor which is given periodically to a resident of Canada who “has shown significant leadership in, or has made an outstanding contribution to, the profession of chemistry or chemical engineering.”

The awards, the honors, the international renown are the result of an ambition in both men to contribute to a more profound understanding of the way things are. Dr. Lemieux says, “the great value of fundamental research is that it places creative people in the position to make those observations which lead to the turning of unexpected corners in our improvement of knowledge.” In the University’s Department of Chemistry creative men are in that position.

Deaths

MRS. MILDRED R. WESTON, (nee ROWE), BA '24, BEd '48—
long-time teacher in Edmonton.

JOSEPH CARSON, DDS '30—
retired Lethbridge dentist.

L. A. BROUGHTON, BA, '34, BEd '50—
Principal for the Alberta School
for the Deaf in Edmonton.

ROBERT E. FARQUHARSON, MD '44—
a physician in private practice in
Redwood City, California.

L. Y. CAIRNS, BA '12, LLD '55—
former Chancellor of the University and
part-time Professor of Law.

R. S. L. WILSON, BSc, PEng.—Dean of—
Applied Science (Engineering),
1929-1946.

ROBERT GRAHAM HUCKELL—
Professor and Head of the Division of
Orthopaedic Surgery from 1948-1958.

Laurance Yeomans Cairns 1892-1967

By Wilbur F. Bowker

Most alumni know that L. Y. Cairns enrolled when the University began classes in 1908 and that he was in the first graduating class, in 1912. Many also know of his lifelong dedication to the University's interests and of his contribution to its growth. The Alumni made him President of their Association in 1929, elected him Chancellor of the University in 1958, and awarded him the Alumni Golden Jubilee Award in 1964 shortly before his term as Chancellor ended.

"L.Y." was prominent in the legal profession, he was a great teacher even though part-time, he was a pillar of the University, and a public-spirited citizen.

As a lawyer, he articulated under the old

system and was admitted to the Bar in 1916. After returning from World War I he became a prominent practitioner in court, and was especially skilled in what lawyers call practice and conveyancing. Appointment as King's Counsel came in 1934, election as President of the Law Society in 1950, and appointment as a District Court Judge in 1957.

As a teacher, he taught school for short periods at Morinville between University sessions, when he was still a student here. Then in 1930 began a period of 21 years in which he taught Practice and Conveyancing in the Faculty of Law, and during most of that time he also taught Commercial Law to Commerce students. He had the power to communicate, love of his subject, and interest in students. Indeed he was a born teacher.

As to the University, he helped to found the Alumni Association, was prominent in the Friends of the University, was chairman of fund-raising committees, and as Chancellor presided at meetings of the Senate and was a member of the Board of Governors.

In public service, he enlisted in World War I as a gunner right after his admission to the Bar in 1916. He was wounded in action and held the rank of Sergeant on discharge. He became Chairman of the Edmonton Public School

Wilbur F. Bowker, BA '30, LLB '32, LLM, is to become Director of the University's new Institute of Law Research and Reform. He joined the University staff in 1945, and was Dean of Law from 1948 to 1967.

The portrait of Dr. Cairns was painted by Nicholas de Grandmaison in 1959. It was presented to the University by the students in the Law Club.





Dean Wilson

Board, and of the Public Library Board, and President of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce. He was always in great demand as a public speaker, and during World War II organized a group of young people to help them in the art of public speaking.

This list of activities and positions is formidable, and shows a high sense of responsibility. To this quality were added an engaging personality, kindness, and a sense of humor. All of these traits emerged in whatever he did. He advised young lawyers not to procrastinate, and he never did himself. He worked to raise ethical and educational standards in the legal profession. The help he gave to many young lawyers and his healthy influence on them cannot be measured.

When he took time off from a busy practice to teach part time, his classes were in the early morning, late afternoon and evening. He lived far from the University and since he never learned to drive a car (and did not even own one until a few years ago) he rode by street car or taxi. He was always on time and would never let anything interfere with his classes.

He was a born story teller, humorist and mimic, always in demand as a speaker. He made a fascinating story out of his defence of an Eskimo named Ahigyak, tried for murder at Coppermine on the Arctic coast around 1933.

At small social gatherings he used to sit at the piano and sing songs of his own composition—clever and witty they were. His talent for versifying led him once to put into poetry one of the Statutes of Alberta, the *Exemptions Act*. It begins:

The things the sheriff cannot seize
To satisfy a debt are these:
The necessary clothes one wears
\$500 worth of chairs. . . .

In the last seven years, Dr. Cairns was afflicted with a series of illnesses. He resigned as District Court Judge about four years ago, but otherwise refused to concede the fact that he was unwell and carried on throughout his term as Chancellor, never sparing himself. His health declined further in recent months, and he died July 28, 1967.

The University, the Faculty of Law, the Alumni, the legal profession and society all are indebted to Laurance Yeomans Cairns.

Robert Starr Leigh Wilson 1885-1967

by R. M. Hardy

Robert Starr Leigh Wilson, BSD, PENG, former Professor of Civil and Municipal Engineering and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science (now Faculty of Engineering), died at Victoria, British Columbia, on September 29, 1967, at the age of 82.

Born in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on August 13, 1885, he received his early education in Nova Scotia and in 1911 he was awarded his B.Sc. degree in Civil Engineering at McGill University. The following eight years he spent in engineering practice in the construction industry. He was appointed Professor of Civil and Municipal Engineering at The University of Alberta in 1919, and became Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in 1929. He held these positions until his early retirement in 1946 due to ill health.

During his years at the University he was a tower of strength not only in the Faculty but within the University at large. During

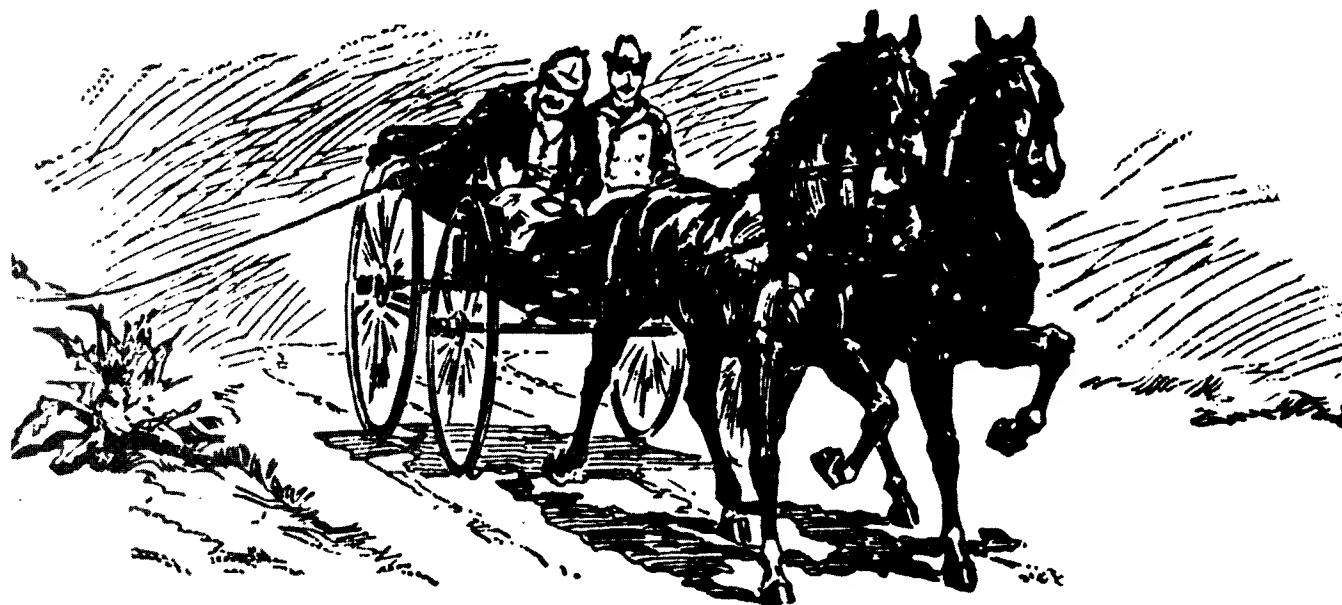
his term as Dean the student enrolment in Engineering increased four-fold. He was particularly effective in his dealings with students, and many graduates of his period still recall the sympathetic and patient consideration he gave to their individual problems.

In the earlier years of his career at the University he exerted a profoundly unifying force on the engineering profession in the province. He was one of the prime movers in the passing of *The Engineering Profession Act* in 1920. He was a charter member and served as the first Registrar of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta from 1922 to 1926. Subsequently he served a term as President, and for many years was a member of the Council and Chairman of the Board of Examiners of the Association.

Without question his finest hour at the University was during the return of World War II veterans to the University. He organized the Faculty of Applied Science to accommodate a three-fold increase in student registrations in a period of two years. Each of these student veterans passed through his office, and their personal as well as academic problems received his individual attention. Many of the graduates from his group have acknowledged that, without the personal advice and stimulation that came to them from R. S. L. Wilson, they would have abandoned their University careers. His highest tribute is the success of so many of this group of student veterans, now spread widely across the whole of Canada and abroad.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. E. A. Lee of Victoria and Mrs. A. Butler of Lunenburg.

R. M. Hardy, BSC, MSC, DSC, FRSC, FEIC, has been Dean of the Faculty of Engineering since 1947. He has been a staff member at the University for thirty-eight years.



Country doctor, LL D . . . George Stanley of High River

By Dorothy Dahlgren

Dr. George Stanley of High River was one of Alberta's best known medical men. His advice was sought far and wide. For many a long moon he was recognized as the dean of his profession in Canada. Yet, he practised in this province for fifty years before he finally received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

George Stanley was born in Exeter, Ontario, and grew up in St. Mary's. He never wanted to be anything except a doctor, though he didn't achieve that ambition right away. First, he had to obtain a teaching certificate in Stratford and instruct there from 1893 till 1897 in order to save up enough money to attend medical school. He completed his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, in 1901. And then he headed west on a harvest-excursion ticket which cost him \$37.50 return—though he never did get to use the return half of it. And the trip took him nine days.

The one special thing he always remembered about the journey west was that he had to stop off in Moose Jaw, because the train was stalled there by a rain storm. He spent several hours roaming around the main street, which was a veritable sea of mud and where every single basement was flooded. And he watched the merchants of Moose Jaw form into a mutual-aid society to get themselves

unflooded. They knew there was no use trying to pump their individual floods back into the street; so the fellow who owned the first store pumped his surplus water into the basement of the shop next door. The man there pumped his into the third shop's basement—and so on down the line until all the water reached the store at the end of the block, from which everybody worked to get it out into a low-lying vacant lot. That incident made Dr. Stanley figure he was going to like the west.

He had decided to come, originally, because he had tuberculosis—and those were the days when the only known cure for the disease was a combination of sunshine, food, and hope. Dr. Stanley had heard the Northwest Territories could provide the requisite amount of sunshine; he'd heard also that the west was a wonderfully productive agricultural area; so when the medical men back east told him he'd die anyway before the spring of 1902 he decided he had nothing to lose by sampling both during the interim—meanwhile hoping as hard as he could. When I first met him in 1951 he had outlived the dire prediction of his demise by fifty years—and he'd just received his medical degree.

He told me he arrived in our part of the country in July, 1901—in the middle of a "pip of a snowstorm." When the train pulled out of Calgary, going south, it couldn't get any traction at

all. So, as they approached the hill outside of Midnapore, the brakeman got off and swept off the tracks with a handy broom he kept in the cab. After that, the train backed down, took another run at it, and finally made it to the top. Once in Midnapore the conductor came back to ask for volunteers to help sweep the snow from the station platform. There were quite a few—but Dr. George Stanley was not among them. After all he had this lung ailment; and it wouldn't do to let the folks around the district know that their new doctor was suffering from T.B. So he just sat there without any explanation. A few minutes later he heard the conductor confiding to the station agent at Midnapore that the new eastern doctor going to High River seemed a nice enough young fellow—but he was, without doubt, the laziest creature God ever made!

Nevertheless, when he finally did arrive in High River it didn't take long for the folks there to put Dr. Stanley to work. As a matter of fact, he was met right at the depot by a resident who'd heard he was on the train, with a request that he come along immediately and attend to the latter's small son who was choking to death. Dr. Stanley rode with him to a nearby farm to find the lad suffering from quincy, and right away took charge of his first case. He recalled later how very nervous he'd been. This one *had* to be completed successfully. So, as he told me he "prayed to God, scrubbed his hands and took a quick poke at the pesky thing, which obligingly broke on the spot." Half an hour later the patient was laughing and asking for nourishment.

A Centennial Conference on the History of the Canadian West was held in Banff, in May. The Conference brought together professional historians, archivists, librarians, writers, teachers of history, and history buffs for informal consideration of the political, social, and economic development of Western Canada.

One of the lighter papers to come out of the Conference is this story on the life and times of Dr. Stanley. Its author, Dorothy Dahlgren, is an Edmonton free-lance writer and broadcaster. Her story is based on a radio talk she presented on CKUA.

As soon as he got back into High River he found another prospective patient waiting in the hotel. This was a large man with a very bad toothache who insisted that the doc pull a couple of painful molars. And though his medical course hadn't included instruction in tooth extraction, Dr. Stanley manfully did so. As a result of these first two cases his reputation was made, and he continued to remain alive and to prosper in High River until 1919.

That day I met him, Dr. George Stanley reminisced about all sorts and conditions of things around High River in the early days—but particularly about the old black jack games during weekends. Dr. Stanley was a good Methodist (for years taught a large adult Bible class) but he always knew what the boys were up to. He told me that a game lasting less than twenty-four hours, in which less than \$20,000 changed hands, was always considered something of a bust. The games usually started around midnight on Saturday and went on from there until early Monday morning. In the middle of them, the Presbyterian minister would drop in after conducting his Sunday services. Then the boys would donate to him all their poker chips, which the minister would cash and use the money he received to carry on the work of the Lord in the West. "The lads respected the minister," he told me "and he respected them. And nobody ever saw anything outlandish in the arrangement." In fact, it was from the returns from poker and black jack games that the first community hall and the first youth centres in High River were built.

Soon after settling in High River, Dr. Stanley bought a team of spanking black horses, and he always referred to them thereafter as "his two closest friends." He formed the habit of pouring out all his

troubles and irritations to them as they took him along the lonesome roads to midnight calls, and he could say "any danged thing he pleased and they never answered back." He also recalled how he'd once outraged a Masonic lodge gathering by telling the assembled members that he'd confided all the secrets of Masonry to his two best pals—because he was so sure they'd never breath a word to a soul!

Then Dr. Stanley purchased a car—long before anybody ever thought of licensing them. When he had to get his first license, back in 1910, it was No. 6, and he retained it thereafter till Alberta switched to the new system of two letters and three numbers. He received his first license personally from the hands of the Provincial Secretary, who remarked that he was a pretty lucky fellow. If he was ever picked up for an infraction of the road rules, all he had to do was turn his license upside down, and he'd have number nine!

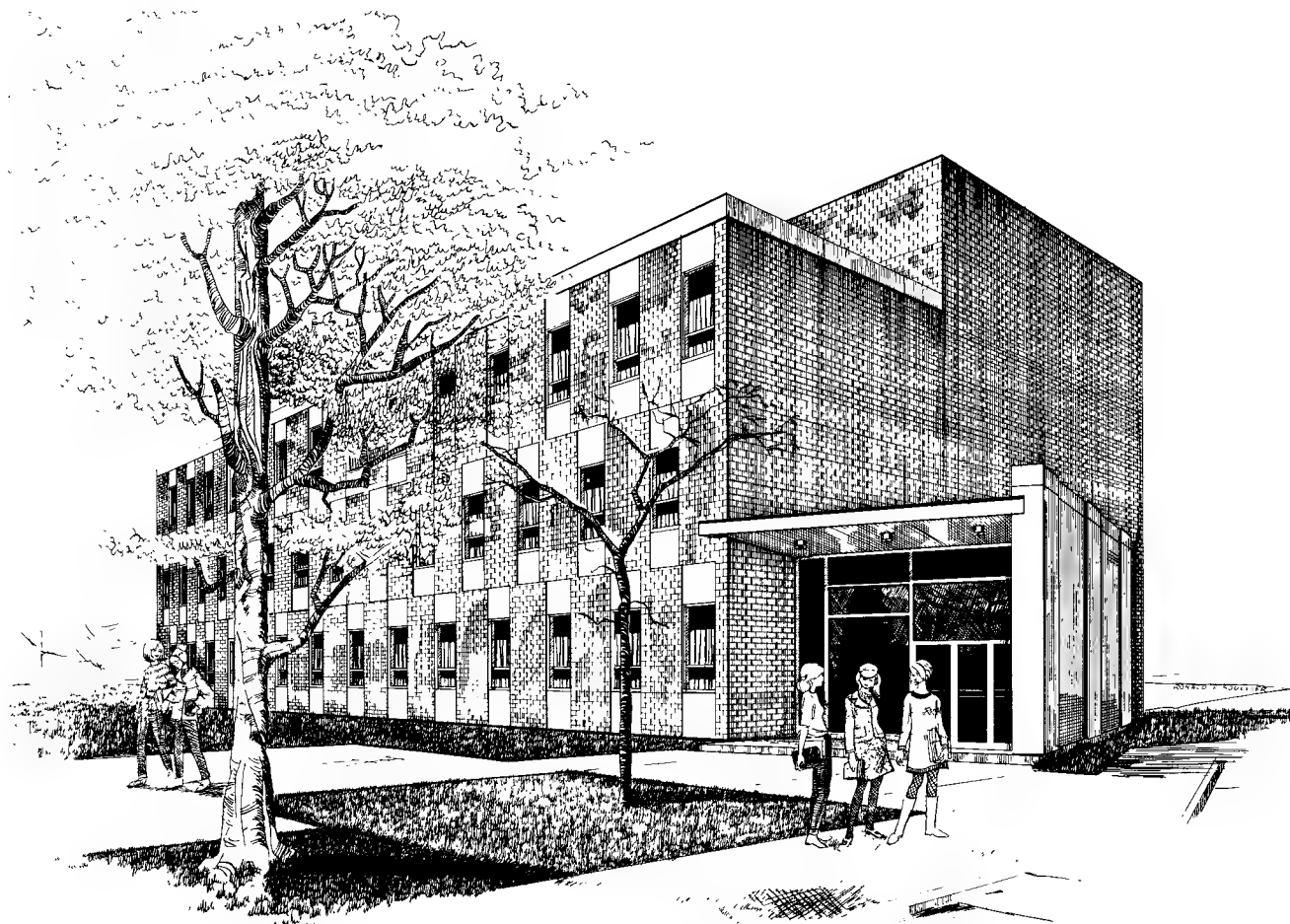
Dr. Stanley remarked—grinning quite contentedly the while—that he'd never had a minute's peace since he came west. On the day of his marriage to a High River girl in 1903, he had to leave the reception to attend a confinement in the country. He got back, next day, to find another anxious husband waiting to take him out on another case. After returning home from *that* one, another urgent call came in. And so it went. With his wife, he finally sneaked off on a honeymoon twelve years later, in 1915. And by that time, he told me, "she no longer felt exactly bridelike."

Medicine wasn't his only interest, by any means. He was fascinated by politics too, and was the Conservative member in the Alberta legislature from 1913 to 1921, and Member of Parliament for Macleod, and later for Calgary East. (He

had moved to Calgary in 1919.) He collaborated with the Calgary Associates' Clinic there, and became its senior member. During all the years he resided in Calgary, he always said his most interesting patient was Bob Edwards of Calgary *Eye-Opener* fame. Bob, who started his newspaper in High River before he moved to Calgary, had any number of ailments—mostly associated with his addiction to the wine when it ran red. But Dr. Stanley said he always enlivened the office when he called—so much so that swarms of other patients used to call up in advance, wanting to make sure *their* appointments coincided with the time Bob Edwards would be around.

That day I first met him, he'd just returned from his first trip back to Toronto, where he'd finally received his certification as a Doctor of Medicine after fifty years of practice—and where he had, in the process, saved himself twenty-five bucks. It seemed when he was graduated from Toronto medical school in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, it had been a distinct degree in itself. In order to obtain his MD it would have been necessary for him to write another examination and pay \$25 for same. He hadn't the cash on hand at the time—and with his tubercular condition he reckoned he hadn't the time either, so he'd skipped it.

Until on June 15, 1951. The Class of 1901 held a reception at Toronto's medical convention. On that occasion—twelve years after he'd received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from The University of Alberta—the University of Toronto presented a degree of Doctor of Medicine to Dr. George Stanley—for free. Then—and only then—did he feel he was finally able to hang out his shingle, just like every other medical doctor in the province.



The School of Household Economics celebrates its golden anniversary in 1968. Established in 1918, it became a part of the Faculty of Arts and Science in 1928, and in 1963 was placed under the newly formed Faculty of Science. In 1966, it became an independent School. The Household Economics Building was opened the year before. Graduates of all classes in Household Economics will be honored at the Alumni Homecoming, on September 27, 28 and 29.

Salter's book published

Few Alberta professors are as well remembered by hundreds of graduates as is F. M. Salter.

His book, *The Way of the Makers*, has recently been published by the University.

Professor Salter, a distinguished member of the Department of English until his death in 1962, describes the book as "the precipitation of a great deal of dissatisfaction with available textbooks of writing." He began the manuscript in 1925, continually augmenting and revising it in the light of his experience as teacher of the creative writing course, English 65. The result, he says in his Introduction, is "a new rationale of writing;" its basis is "a definition of writing as an attempt to communicate meaning," and its method is "to learn the tricks and stratagems of the art by means of examining the work of writers of all levels of attainment."

At the time of his death, the

manuscript consisted of a great deal of accumulated material, and the prospect of its publication was slight until Dr. H. V. Weekes, teacher of creative writing at the University of Saskatchewan, undertook the job of editing. This was completed in late 1967, with the assistance of Robert H. Blackburn, Librarian at the University of Toronto. Both Dr. Weekes, BA '48, MA '50, and Mr. Blackburn, BA '40, MA '41, are alumni of English 65.

Fredrick Millet Salter, F.R.S.C., was a teacher and a scholar for more than forty years. He was Director of the Chaucer Laboratory in Chicago, an International Research Fellow at the Huntington Library, and a Guggenheim Fellow. His other publications include *Chester Play Studies* (with W. W. Greg, 1935) and *Medieval Drama in Chester* (Alexander Lectures, 1954).

The Way of the Makers is published by the Friends of the University and by the University "as a memorial to its author, and as a means of continuing his

work." Orders for the book may be sent to The Bookstore, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

F. M. Salter. *The Way of the Makers: A new rationale of the art of writing*. Edited by H. V. Weekes. Published by the Friends of The University of Alberta and by The University of Alberta. 1967. 186 pp. \$4.75 at The Bookstore.

Collins' book completed

At the time of his death in 1964, Dr. Ross Collins, Professor Emeritus and former Head of the Department of History, was writing a book on the Genevan reformer, John Calvin. Subsequently this was revised and completed by his former colleague, Dr. F. D. Blackley, Associate Chairman of History, with the assistance of others. The book, *Calvin and the Libertines of Geneva*, has now been published by Clarke, Irwin and Company. Dr. Collins was the first to offer courses here in Renaissance, Reformation and Russian history.

At the special Centennial Convocation held March 10, 1967, honorary degrees were conferred upon four persons: His Eminence Paul Emile Cardinal Leger, Archbishop of Montreal; Mrs. Pauline McGibbon, a Toronto woman who has worked to promote theatre, music and adult education in Canada; Charles H. Townes, Nobel Prize winner and American physicist, and C. H. (Punch) Dickins, World War I air ace, pioneer bush pilot, and aviation executive (whose picture appears on the next page).



The liberated mind

By J. King Gordon

I am deeply appreciative of the honour that you have paid me in asking me to be your honorary president. I can think of nothing that I shall recall with greater warmth and satisfaction when I look back over my five years at The University of Alberta.

Of course, you've run a risk by inviting me to make a speech to you at this dinner. For it is the inveterate habit of the aging to attempt to give advice to the young. They presume it to be their right since they have lived long, experienced much, grown wise with added years. In fact, a great deal of their wisdom consists in an ability to compensate for unfulfilled hopes, to be able to write off the urgent demands of their youth, and, recalling their own disappointments, attempt to persuade youth to set its sights lower and aim at attainable goals. They are conformist because they have learned the strength of the establishment and have suddenly discovered that they are part of it.

The classic example, of course, is old Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. I can still recall when I was first exposed to him by my high school teacher, an aging spinster. (At least, that's how I recall her; she must have been fully thirty-five.) She thought Polonius was great stuff; obviously she had little appreciation of the Elizabethan mind of Shakespeare. In fact, there were some sections of the plays that were never satisfactorily explained to the class.

Well, Polonius' son, Laertes, was about to leave for France. So the old man had to come up with some fatherly advice. And when you study it, it was the advice

of a platitudinous, cautious, old square. It was the typical how-to-win-friends-influence-people, how-to-succeed-in-business-without-really-trying sort of thing. Play it cool, have a good time but avoid the hippies, stay out of controversy and avoid getting mixed up in demonstrations, get a good tailor but avoid mod clothes, especially Carnaby Street, don't run up charge accounts and keep your credit rating high.

And then, just as the boy is leaving, a curious thing happens. Polonius suddenly has a moment of recall, perhaps looking back at himself as a boy forty years ago. And refuting everything he's been saying about keeping in with the establishment he blurts out:

This above all:
To thine own self be true
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou can'st not then be false to any man.

You are at an instant in life when you have been taking stock of what you are—and where you are—after these three or four or five or six years of university. You have reached a certain stage in what is called a *liberal* education.

Now "liberal" these days is a kind of tricky word. For some it has political overtones—when spelled with a capital "L." It used to have economic overtones; ironically, for Albertans, it was the name given to the free enterprise system. More generally it refers to an optimistic belief in progress and a benevolent attitude towards mankind.

But for us, tonight, it is useful to recall that "liberal" comes from the same Latin word that gives us "liberation." Liberal education is a process of freeing the mind—as Mr. Matkin suggested—giving it the

room and capacity to grow and to explore. An educated mind is an untrammelled mind—a mind free from folk lore, from cant, from superstition, from prejudice—a free-roving mind seeking to establish its conclusions about the nature of man, the nature of society, the nature of the universe.

I was reading recently a tribute to a brilliant doctor who for many years had taught physiology in the Medical School of the University of Manitoba—Dr. Joe Doupe. In part the tribute read:

In every possible way Joe was colour blind . . . But beyond the purely physical, Joe was both blind and deaf to all considerations respecting colour, race or creed . . . For him such factors for reaching judgment just did not exist.

But he had one sure area of impatience. Stupidity he could not abide, nor its twin cousins, cant and humbug. He always became visibly irritated with any attitude that expressed the mindless acceptance of conventional or "establishment" values, when intelligence clearly pointed elsewhere. He inculcated in students the belief that the dogmatic statement should never pass unchallenged and that it could be accepted only after it had withstood challenge.

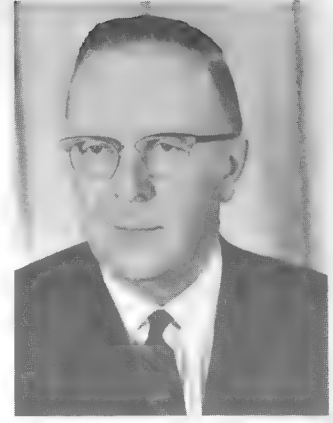
In certain contexts, an educated mind can be a dangerous mind. When the rulers of the old colonial system were devising humanitarian plans for improving the lot of the natives, they were at the same time providing an education for some of the brighter young men in the colonies. And it was education in British and French universities that liberated the minds of these young men and converted them into liberators. The paternalism of the colonial rulers was not enough because their system in terms of human values was false. And for any social order that has outlived its usefulness, the man or woman with a book is a potential revolutionary.

Now this liberating character of education has a much wider bearing on





Five honorary degrees were presented at Spring Convocation, May 30 and 31, and June 1, 1967. Recipients were (left to right): A. D. P. Heeney, QC, former Canadian Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Helen Beny Gibson, community worker and alderman in Medicine Hat; Murray L. Barr, anatomist and research scientist at the University of Western Ontario; A. W. Matthews, retired Dean of Pharmacy at the University of British Columbia; and the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor-General of Canada and an alumnus of The University of Alberta (here with the Chancellor, Dr. F. P. Galbraith). As well, the Honourable E. C. Manning (right), Premier of Alberta, received the Alumni Golden Jubilee Award at Spring Convocation.



the nature of our society than my example from the colonial period might suggest. We talk of the transformation of our world today by modern science and technology, as if these were supernatural or super-human phenomena. We become mesmerized by the machine, the shiny gadget, the giant computer, the satellite in space. We forget that these are but projections into steel and plastic and light metals and the energy resources of the universe of the liberated and exploratory mind of man. A visitor to our campus would be struck by the new Students' Union Building. He would say, "It's different." He might say, "It's impressive." If he knew anything about modern architecture he would say, "It's beautiful." But for the students who for the last two or three years have been working on it alongside of a gifted architect it would be much more; for they have watched it develop out of ideas and concepts of function and form until it found expression in glass and metal and concrete and wood.

The uneducated mind always tends to be overawed by the material products of man's creative genius—and this is

particularly true in this technological age. We worship the machine, the skyscraper, the supersonic jet, the satellite, the bomb. And they, in turn, are permitted to determine the character of what we call our "civilization." Ironically, the liberating mind of man which has searched out the innermost secrets of the universe—first in a pure desire to know the truth and later to apply the truth to satisfy his needs—has built itself a house with bars. Man finds himself a prisoner in a wonderful, awesome, constricting world that he himself has created. What was originally meant as a means of expanding his capacity for enjoyment and fulfilment has become an idol before which he prostrates himself.

Aldous Huxley, certainly the most literate of the modern narrators of the psychedelic experience, describes in *The Doors of Perception* his reactions to his surroundings after taking mescaline. He reports on the extraordinary enlargement of his sensory perception of the things around him—a chair, a table, a tree, a flower. And then from the garden he looks out towards the street and sees a large and impressive American car, gleaming

with shiny chrome and paint. And he laughs and laughs and laughs.

The educated mind is a mind that is not easily brain-washed. Nor is it comfortable behind the bars of a solidly established social order. In the early days of the great universities in Europe, the scholar was usually an itinerant, a superior kind of wandering hobo. And as he came to rest in one of the universities—which were institutions of cloistered austerity with not the slightest resemblance to the affluent splendor of Lister Hall—he brought with him the learning he had picked up at other universities. He also brought the stories and the gossip of the lands through which he had passed on his travels. Therefore, in spite of the restricted and cloistered life of the scholars, the universities of the Middle Ages, just prior to the great sunburst of the Renaissance, had a much greater appreciation of the contemporary world, of new discoveries, of social and political changes, than the communities that housed them. In many instances the scholars—and even entire universities—were branded as heretics because their concepts of the world

Here's bush pilot Punch Dickins (he received an honorary LLD from the University at the special Centennial Convocation) at the Edmonton Airport, on January 25, 1927. With him are Dr. Charles Alexander Robb, Professor of Civil Engineering; A. W. Haddow, City Engineer; Dr. Dickins; K. Blatchford, who had been Mayor the year before; and F. Ferguson, of the City administration.

J. King Gordon, Honorary President of the Class of '67, is a former Professor of Political Science at The University of Alberta, and was Acting Head of the Department for a year. Before coming here, he was a senior officer of the United States Secretariat (1950 to 1961), and served in Korea, the Middle East (1956 to 1959), and the Congo (1960 to 1961). Professor Gordon spoke to the graduating class at the annual Alumni Association Convocation Banquet, held on May 29, 1967.



At Fall Convocation, November 4, Barbara Ward—Lady Jackson—was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa. Later that day, the famous British economist and author delivered a lecture at the first University Public Forum. (Copies of her text, entitled "The Village Planet," may be obtained from the Public Relations Office, Telephone 432-4201.)



and of human society were in conflict with the established concepts of kings and popes and feudal princes and bankers.

It is no different today. It is the educated men and women of this generation—many of whom have come from this University—who have removed the barriers of time and space, the barriers between peoples, the barriers which in the past have at the same time restricted our field of vision but have also provided some comfort and security to the specially privileged societies of the Western World. It is the educated men and women of today who have effectively destroyed the Malthusian myth that earth's resources are scarce and because there is not enough to go around we must fight each other to survive. And it is educated men and women of many nations who during the past two decades have been building the institutions, the highly intricate machinery which will carry us through this great transition into a peaceful world society. There are some already—and they are the truly liberated ones—who can see themselves as citizens of a world community.

But whether the institutions we are attempting to build to give expression to the interdependent character of our world are adequate to control man's deeply conditioned tribal instincts, his lust for power, his fear-ridden ideologies, his stavistic drift towards anarchy, are questions which may well be decided during these very days. Optimistically we think we will ride out this crisis since it is inconceivable that what we generously describe as the great powers will choose war. But as that brilliant prophet of tomorrow, Buchminister Fuller, said recently, our society is "backing up into its future, with its eyes fixed only on the ever receding and less adequate securities

of yesterday." Man finds it much easier to recognize obsolescence in his machines than in his social institutions. He forgets that they too are man-made for the sole purpose of better satisfying human need—need for survival, need for nourishment, need for man's fulfillment as a spiritual being. He may cling to outmoded patterns of organization and relationship until, literally, the heavens fall and the cosmic fury devours him.

I think we will ride out this crisis and the other crises which are bound to follow. It is natural that these days have carried me back in thought to that region of the world which today is in the headlines. I recall a flight I took a little more than ten years ago with the late Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, from Cairo to Gaza where he was to spend Christmas with the United Nations troops. He had just come from a meeting of the Royal Academy in Sweden where he had given the presidential address. He presented me with an inscribed copy which I was reading the other night. I came across this passage:

Only those who do not want to see can deny that we are moving these days in the direction of a new community of nations, however far we may be from its full realization, however often we may seem to have chosen the wrong path, however numerous the setbacks and disappointments have been. Could it be otherwise, when no other road appears open out of the dangers a new era has created.

You who go out as graduates today, belong, by an accident of birth, to a special, perhaps even a privileged group. You are among the first of the post-war generation who have completed a university career, your entire life marked off from past epochs by one of the great dividing lines in history. You belong to an age different from any other age by reason of

the massive scientific and technological revolution that has transformed the nature of our world. And you are going out as trained professionals—physicists, sociologists, chemists, doctors, engineers, agronomists, teachers, psychologists, political scientists to join those who are playing modest or key roles in carrying through this great transformation. If you are successful you will bring a new meaning into the term—post-war generation. For you will be the generation that has taken an effective decision to relegate war to the bloody archives of human history.

By another series of accidents, with which you had little to do, you are the Centennial graduating class. On such an occasion as this, one is tempted to picture each of you mounting a white charger and leading the triumphal procession into Canada's second century. It won't be quite like that. We shall move ahead loaded with the freight of our past history—some valuable, some tawdry, some explosive. We have yet to forge our people into one and become sophisticated enough to appreciate diversity in unity. We have yet to discover an independent course of action as a nation. We have yet to see our affluence as a means of contributing to the emergent world community rather than a picnic ground for self-indulgence. But because we have passed this historic milestone we have more excuse to plot our course by the landmarks that lie ahead rather than back into the future by taking bearings on the familiar markers of yesterday. In this new Canadian adventure you will have a part—some here in Canada, others in lands beyond our short horizons. And in tomorrow's world, "here" and "there" are about as far apart as the time it takes to bounce a beam off a man-made moon.

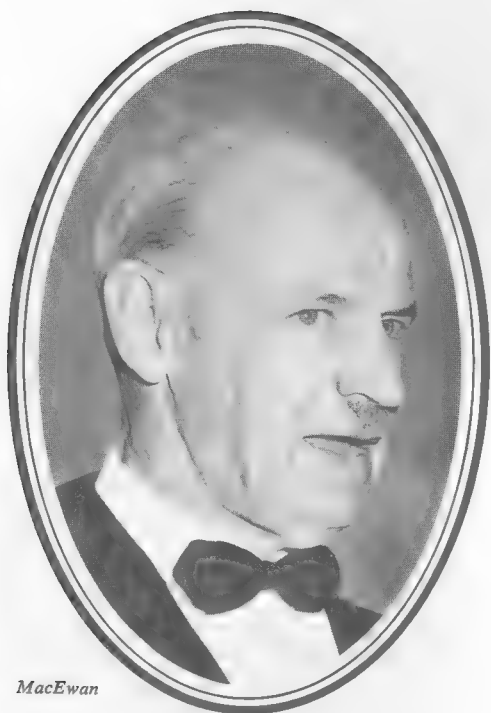
Good luck !

Centennial report

Canada's Centennial was celebrated in a host of ways by The University of Alberta. One of the most important events was the special Centennial Convocation, on March 10, 1967. In the pages which follow, THE NEW TRAIL chronicles some of the other events, large and small, which made 1967 one of the most interesting years in the history of the University.



Already we have the technological possibility of providing the world with food and taking care of most of the physical needs of all mankind. Further technology will continue to provide us with this possibility for some years in spite of a population increase. The developments I have mentioned will certainly come in some form and from some nation. They cannot come from the untutored or ill-prepared regardless of how brilliant they may be. They will be brought about by the university students of today. Our universities must give their students the training and probably the retraining for new discoveries and insights, and for understanding them and man himself well enough to see that these and other fruits of learning are properly used.—Charles Hard Townes, Nobel Prize winning physicist, at the Centennial Convocation.



MacEwan



Macdonald

A Father's Day dinner with the Fathers of Confederation

By J. W. Grant MacEwan

Even though I might argue mildly against this assignment, I accepted it with undisguised pride and I propose in these

J. W. Grant MacEwan, LLD '66, Alberta's Lieutenant-Governor and the University's Visitor, described this dinner party when he spoke at the special Centennial Convocation on March 10, 1967.

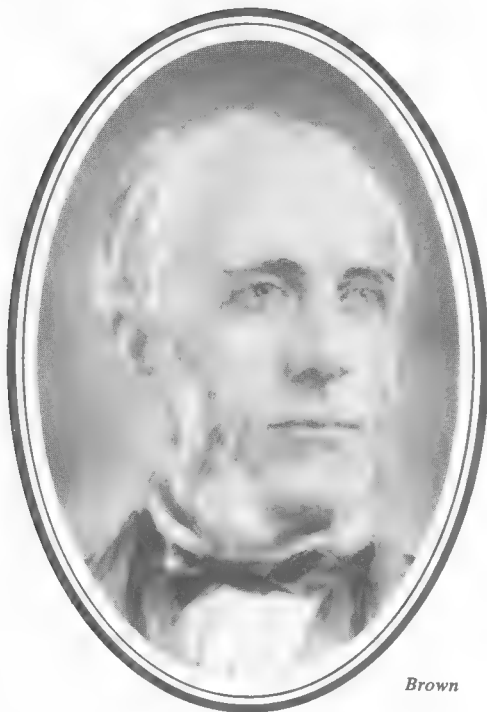
The portraits of the four Fathers were painted by the Canadian artist Juliette de Lavoye (an Associate of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters) and are from the Samuel Bronfman Collection. These miniatures—34 in all—were commissioned by Samuel Bronfman (President of Distillers Corporation—Seagrams Limited) as a Centennial project, and are painted in a nineteenth century style in water color on ivory panels.

They were at the University in April under the auspices of the Centennial Commission, Ottawa.

few minutes to preside at a Father's Day Dinner such as I can only do in my imagination. Often I wished I could invite the Fathers of Confederation to my dinner table, all 33 of those who sat at Quebec in 1864 and hammered out the 72 resolutions which became the basis for the B.N.A. Act. But I've decided against inviting them all back. They are too many for my table and I could get more individual response from three or four carefully selected individuals. I thought of asking Joseph Howe but feared he would want to make a six-hour speech and, anyway, he was only a part-time rider on the Confederation wagon. I thought of Tilley and Tupper and Alexander Galt—great and able people—but finally fixed upon Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, George Brown and D'Arcy McGee. This way, I'd have one French Canadian, one Irish Canadian and two Scottish Canadians, I'd have two Catholics and two Protestants; two were heavy drinkers and two not so heavy; two were former rebels; two died natural deaths and two died from shoot-

ings. I'd have four powerful personalities and I'd want them to come in their whiskers and dignity and cut-throat collars and top hats.

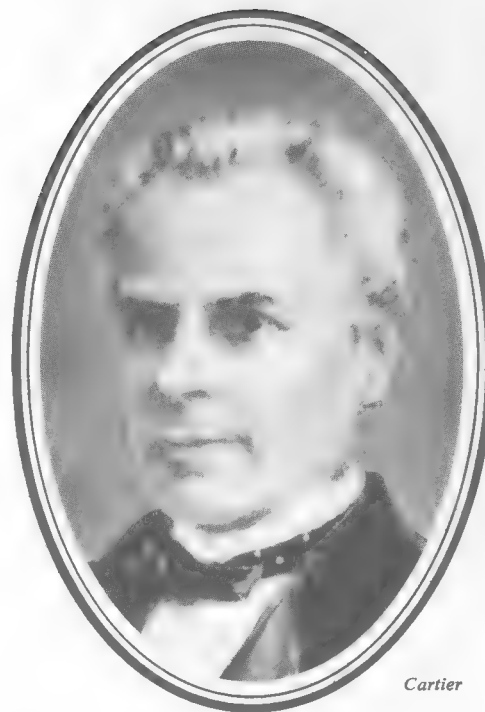
In bringing them in for dinner, I'd have two main purposes, one of which would be to place Canada on display for their edification, especially the West in which two of them did not see much future. I would not let them do all the talking. I would tell them about the spectacular changes in 100 years—from a population of three and one-half millions to 20 millions, from a population with 75 percent of its people living on farms to one in which most people live in cities. I'd brag about the 824 million bushels of wheat grown last year on soil which one of the false-prophets of their time said was "doomed to eternal sterility." I'd tell them about the number of bathtubs and cars and radios and televisions. One of them would enquire what I meant by radios and televisions and I'd have to explain that they are gadgets which have displaced household conversation of other years. I'd talk about the Canadian standard of living and the new inventory of resource treasure, adding that we rank fifth among trading nations of the world, sixth among the manufacturing nations, have the third biggest railway network, the longest paved highway. I might hide the fact that in spite of prosperity, our



Brown



McGee



Cartier

governments, taken collectively, do not pay their way.

But most of all, I would want to hear them declare again certain of their convictions about nation building, expressed so well 100 years ago. I would want Macdonald to say again—quite loudly—what he believed about the necessity in our country of strong central government; “The true principle of a Confederation lies in giving to the general Government all the principles and powers of sovereignty and with provincial autonomy in those areas where local jurisdiction would not weaken the central administration.” He noted how States’ Rights almost wrecked the American Union and he was anxious that national authority would not be eroded here.

Then I would want George Brown to repeat what he said about entering the Great Coalition in 1864, following the succession of troubles created by deadlock—four administrations in three years—leading to one observation that Confederation was born, not in wedlock but in deadlock. He said that from a purely personal point of view, entering a coalition with his hated enemy, Macdonald, was unthinkable *but* if national crisis demanded and it would aid the cause of unity and understanding, he would give coalition his undivided support. He gave his best, pleaded for Confederation. One of his

pleas in the Commons lasted four and one-half hours. It would be a humorless but beautiful speech.

Then Cartier, that distant relative of Jacques Cartier. “As bold as a lion,” Sir John said of his colleague. “But for him, Confederation could not have been carried.” As a young man, he fought on the side of rebellious Louis Papineau and fled as a fugitive to the United States, later returning with new vision and mature ideas. He entered John A. Macdonald’s government in 1857 and was joint Prime Minister with Macdonald, having participated in the Double Shuffle which saw the Macdonald-Cartier administration defeated and then come back as the Cartier-Macdonald government. I know he opposed annexation of the West for the sinister reason that it would add too much political strength to the side of Upper Canada. But ultimately he was devoted to the cause of Confederation and unity and speaking to his Quebec people said: alone we can survive as struggling provinces; together we can be great. His exact words: “Shall we be content to remain separate—shall we be content with mere provincial existence—when by combining we could become a great nation?” As a consequence, although there were failing provinces which did not enter in 1867, Quebec stood firm.

Oh yes—McGee. I can hardly wait to

hear the music in D’Arcy McGee’s Irish voice. The once-Irish rebel who had been sentenced to hanging and was then banished from his native land. But in his mature years he turned loyalist and became one of the staunch pillars in the cause of union. Orator, poet, wit, fighter—everything a good Irish man should be. Perhaps the greatest public speaker in Canadian history. Said Tupper at time of McGee’s death: “The grave closed over the most eloquent man in Canada.” It was at a time of great orators.

Outspoken, yes, and devoted to union. So devoted that he would say in stinging Irish terms: “Who will oppose—who is opposed to our union? Only those who have a vested interest in their own insignificance.” What he was saying was that there was something bigger than the ambitions of selfish people. He said he knew not the boundaries between Upper and Lower Canada. This man who represented a Montreal constituency did not wish to know these boundaries. The whole is Canada, said my friend McGee, and Canada must be great or its parts can never be great.

And so the party ended. The guests had other things to do. Cartier had a date with his family; Brown had to complete an editorial for the *Toronto Globe*; and Macdonald and McGee wanted to visit the bar before it closed.

Residence for married students opened



The official opening of Michener Park on November 6, 1967, was another notable occasion in the University's Centennial celebration. Michener Park is a pioneering housing development for married students, unique among Canadian universities.

A few other universities have provided married student housing. The University of British Columbia has put students in temporary, war-time accommodation, and the University of Windsor this year converted an expropriated apartment building into temporary married quarters, but Michener Park represents the first Canadian university facility designed and developed expressly for that purpose.

Governor General Roland Michener, BA '20, for whom the complex is named, presided over the opening ceremonies. J. W. Grant MacEwan, LLD '66, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, for whom one of the avenues is named, and Dr. Walter H. Johns, President of the University, also addressed the guests.

Plans for a married student development began to take shape in 1962, largely through the impetus of Professor A. A. Ryan, BA '39, MA '40, Provost and Executive Assistant to the President. In 1966, the Edmonton architectural firm of Dennis & Freda O'Connor & Maltby was engaged to create a unified community which will eventually accommodate 600 families.

The development is located on about forty acres of the southern part of the University Farm.

To date, 227 families have moved into the complex, 30 into maisonettes and the others into row houses. There are 201 children, most of pre-school age, who call Michener Park home. This spring, 42 more families will move into Vanier House, named after the late Governor General, a 16-storey high-rise apartment.

Future plans call for additional accommodation for 371 families in row houses, maisonettes and apartment towers, for

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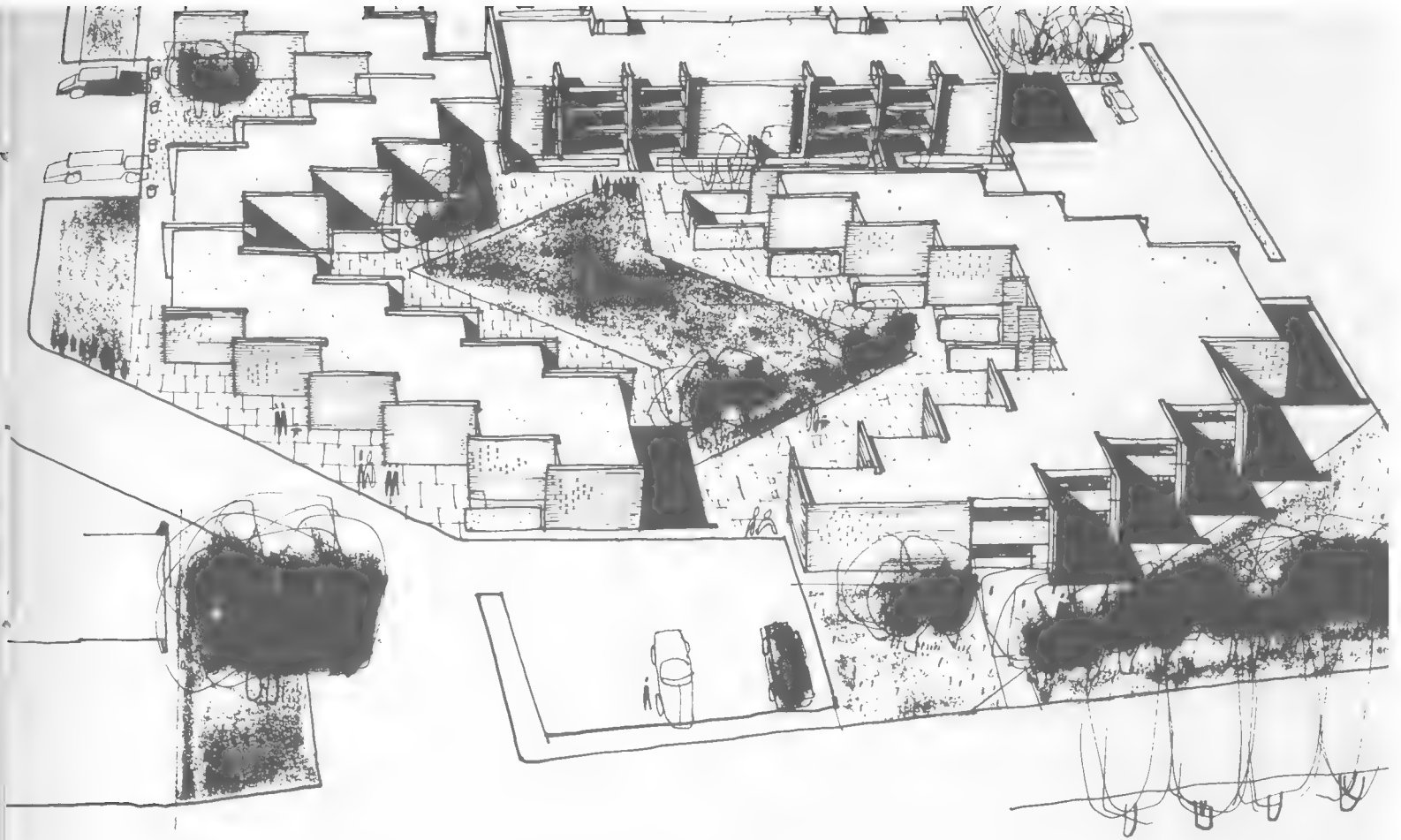
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which construction will begin this year. A central area of more than four acres has been set aside for park and playground, and possibly public buildings such as schools or churches.

Professor Ryan points out that the University—and in fact all universities—has only recently realized the necessity of providing residences for married students. “Assisting them to find housing is no longer considered a pure act of grace,” he says. “In the past, graduate and professional students have been forced to waste precious time and energy in looking for satisfactory accommodation and in commuting from great distances.”

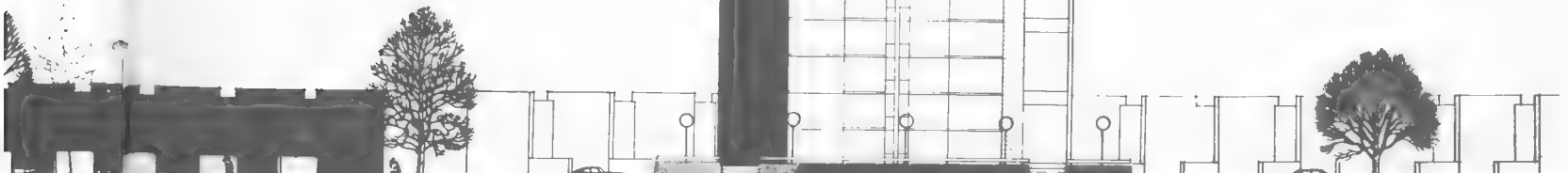
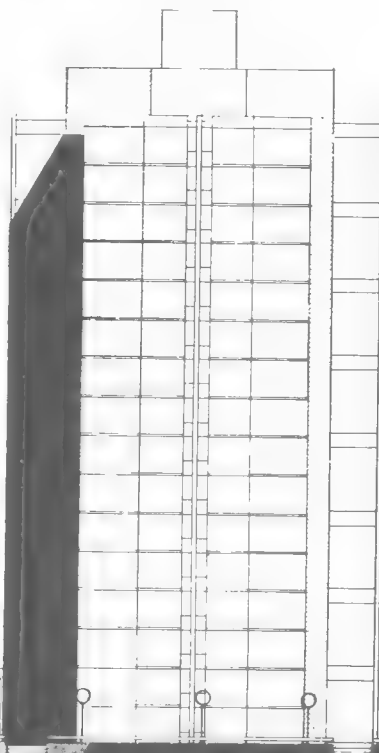
“Moreover, the University is increasingly dependent on top graduate students who contribute to the education of undergraduates,” he adds, “and they will not come to a university which is indifferent to their housing needs.”

The Park is intended primarily for

graduate students, but married undergraduates are not excluded. “There still lingers a feeling that undergraduate students are guilty of a vaguely indecent haste if they decide to marry,” Mr. Ryan says, “but this feeling is vanishing with the realization that married students form a more responsible and stable part of the community than their unmarried counterparts.”

The Governor General and Mrs. Michener cut the ribbon (in the photograph opposite). With them are Dr. Walter H. Johns, the President, Dr. F. P. Galbraith, the Chancellor, a crisp Mountie, and lots of Michener Park kids. Typical building-and-courtyard arrangements are shown above. The three-storey building (in the upper right corner) consists of twelve maisonettes; the staggered structures are all row houses.

The drawing below shows a typical profile of the Park, with maisonettes at the extreme left, two- and three-bedroom row houses (there are no three-bedroom apartments in the first section of Michener Park), and Vanier House.





Lieutenant-Governor Grant MacEwan, LLD '66, raises the Centennial flag to open Second Century Week.

Second Century Week

More than 700 university students from across Canada converged at the University last spring for Second Century Week. The event, which lasted from March 6 to March 11, was the national university student Centennial project.

Its purpose was twofold. First, the students hoped to achieve an understanding of their common attitudes and differences so that there might be better communication among the citizens of Canada's second century than there had been in Canada's first hundred years.

Second, they hoped to project to other Canadians the total picture of the student in society: his life, activities, thoughts, aspirations and potentials.

A variety of methods were used to realize these goals. Among them were academic and literary seminars, art and photography exhibits, musical performances and competitions, panel discussions on controversial topics, various kinds of entertainment, and the sporting events of Olympiad '67.

Perhaps the greatest controversy arose over the non-attendance of French-Canadian students. Six prominent French-Canadians from Quebec turned down invitations to speak.

But overall, it accomplished its aim. It was a week that stirred thoughts about Canada and Canadians, and particularly about the young Canadians who will play a major role in Canada's second century.



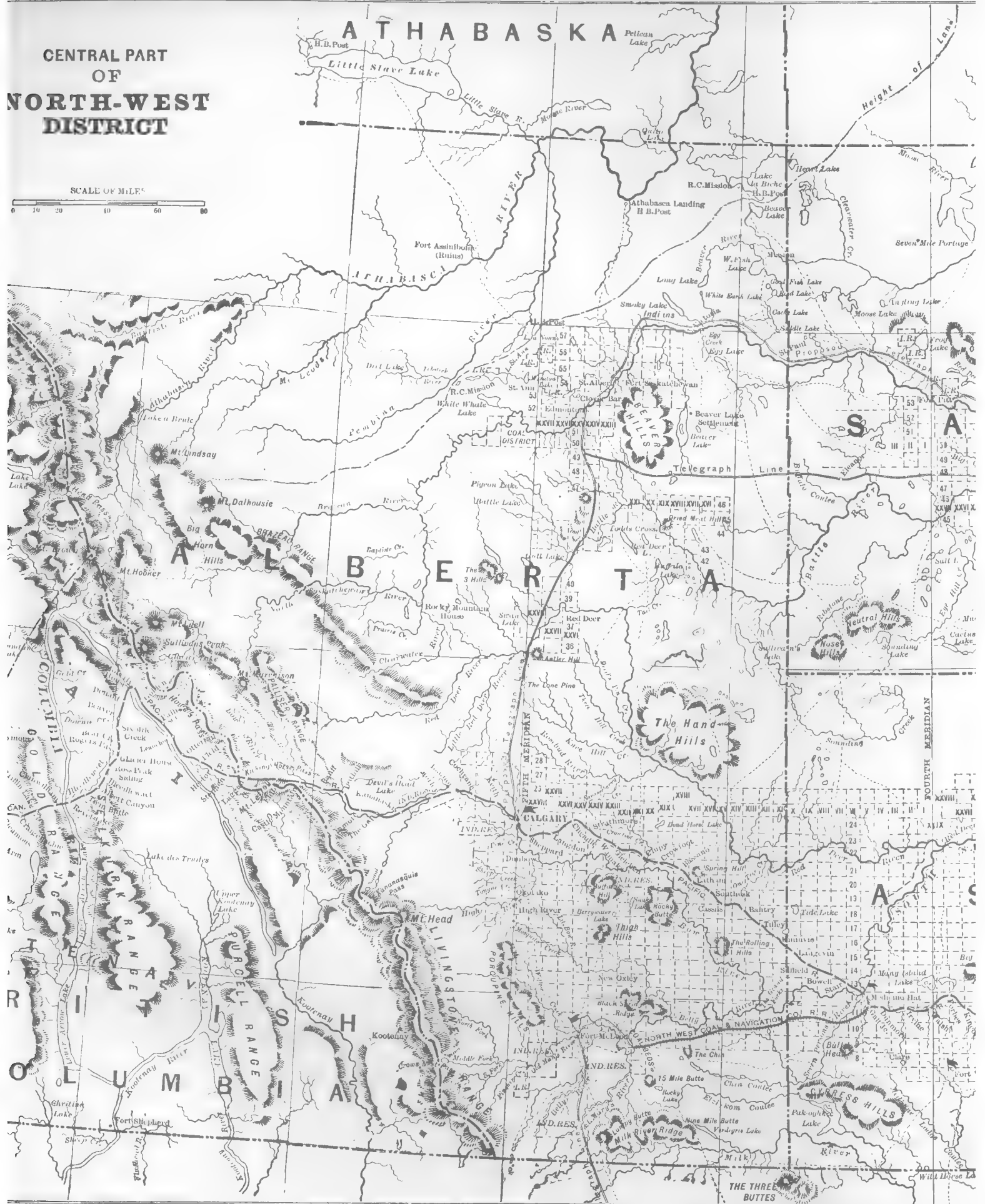
Judo competitions also bore witness to the vitality of those who will lead Canada in her second century. Olympiad '67 brought university athletes from across Canada for a week of hockey, basketball, wrestling, swimming, and gymnastics.

Danial LaTouche (below), former Vice-President of the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec, deplored the "paternalistic" attitude of English Canadians. At right, Dave Estrin, Director of Second Century Week, listens.



The success of Second Century Week was due to the involvement of so many students, both as participants and as spectators. Above, co-eds listen attentively to Gordon Lightfoot (left), Canada's best known folksinger, and, above left, to discussions on Canadian identity. Photographs are by the Students' Union Photography Directorate.

CENTRAL PART
OF
NORTH-WEST
DISTRICT



The Atlas's maps—like the one on this magazine's cover, will tell Alberta's story with the most up-to-date information obtainable. They contrast with the old map at the right, one of the first detailed maps of the Alberta area, from the Home Knowledge Atlas, published in 1888 in Chicago and Toronto. (Alberta's eastern border is now farther east, at 110 degrees west of Greenwich.)

How to make an atlas

The University's most ambitious Centennial project is the preparation and publication of the Atlas of Alberta, a task it has undertaken with the support of the Government of Alberta's Department of Lands and Forests. It is the first time a comprehensive atlas has been prepared for Alberta, and when it is published—early in 1968—it will be one of the finest regional atlases available in North America. If you want to make your own regional atlas, here's how.

By Janusz J. Klawe

Any spurt of intensive mapping activity reflects two significant influences, namely a special interest in the area to be mapped and the economic resources, particularly the technological know-how, which are available in the area.

In this light, therefore, it is not surprising that there is great activity in the field of regional atlases in Canada. The Department of the Interior published the *Atlas of Canada* as early as 1906; an enlarged and revised edition appeared in 1915, to be eventually followed by the completely new atlas of 1957.

In 1956 the British Columbia Natural Resources Conference published the *British Columbia Atlas of Resources*. The *Economic Atlas of Manitoba* appeared in 1960. Two regional atlases were published in 1966: *L'Atlas du Québec*, and the *Atlas of the Northwest Territories*. Ontario is working on its economic atlas now, and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta also have atlases in preparation. The federal Geographical Branch is bringing up to date and reworking their large *Atlas of Canada*, in a somewhat smaller format.

Work on the Alberta atlas is well advanced. Interest in the *Atlas of Alberta* goes back many years in the minds of geographers of The University of Alberta. However, as some publishers have found to their distress, such a project requires a considerable investment of money and effort and this lessens its appeal from the business point of view.

Most regional atlases are therefore sponsored or entirely produced by the govern-

ment of the region. All Soviet, many European, and some American atlases fall in this category. The idea of the *Atlas of Alberta* became a reality when the provincial government voted to allot it a sum of money in 1964. Thus the *Atlas* became a joint project of the Province's Department of Lands and Forests, and the University. It was natural that the University's contribution be fulfilled by the Department of Geography, with assistance from such departments as Botany, Geology, History, Economics, and Zoology.

The actual production of the *Atlas* was formally organized late in 1964 with the appointment of its two committees: the

Executive and the Advisory. The Executive Committee comprises two directors, one from the Department of Lands and Forests and the other from the Alberta Bureau of Statistics, Department of Industrial Development, and three members of the Department of Geography. The Advisory Committee has 23 members, representing different provincial government departments: the Oil and Gas Conservation Board, Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Assistance, the Alberta Soil Survey, the Research Council of Alberta and the University.

As work progressed, the position of *Atlas* Secretary was created and is now held by a geographer with cartographic experience. This position is financed by the University. The University also provides accommodation, furnishing, equipment and necessary materials for the Editorial Section, and pays the salaries of the graduate service assistants. Other personnel are paid by the Government.

When the Technical Division of the Department of Lands and Forests started the scribing of the *Atlas*, a small Technical



Janusz J. Klawe, MA, editor of the Atlas of Alberta, is Associate Professor of Geography at the University, and cartographic consultant to the provincial government for the Atlas's production. The big book in front of him is a dummy copy of the Atlas.



Work begins at the Department of Geography; graduate students are employed to translate aerial photographs and other information into a graphic manuscript.



The manuscript, and later the printer's proofs, are carefully checked against original sources.

Sub-Committee was established. Its members include three technicians, two from the Department of Lands and Forests and one from the Survey Branch of the Department of Highways, the Secretary of the *Atlas*, a free-lance cartographer, and one member of the Executive Committee who is responsible for the cartographic treatment and for the organization of the production.

Atlases may be construed in several possible ways. An atlas can be exclusively a book of maps, such as the *Atlas of Canada* (1906, 1915, and 1957 editions). On the other hand the maps can be interwoven with the text and the photographs as in the *British Columbia Atlas of Resources* or the *Manitoba Economic Atlas*. Still another type of atlas separates the text from the maps as in the *Atlas of the Northwest Territories*. For the *Atlas of Alberta* the first mentioned type was chosen. However, there is a plan to follow the *Atlas* with the publication of a companion book, giving the explanatory text, additional statistics, chapters on related topics, photographs and other illustrations.

The governing principle in deciding on the contents is the purpose of an atlas, which will indicate which characteristics of the region are to be stressed in the maps. A map is nothing other than a portrayal of the subject mapped, and any single map, by reason of its graphical limitations, is unable to show all aspects of the subject. Only by a number of maps can one give a

comprehensive image of a region. The regional atlas is therefore a combination of full-length portraits together with a number of smaller sketches to give as full a description of the region as possible. This includes the physical, political, human, economic, and historical aspects.

The Executive Committee of the *Atlas of Alberta* began by establishing the general policy of the *Atlas* and compiling the first list of contents, which was a general collection of maps designed to depict all the desired characteristics of the Province. Four revisions have resulted from the hard fact that there were gaps in the available information. In some cases it was impossible to fill in those gaps, in other cases the finding of information would have required many years of research.

Similarly basic decisions had to be made on the format of the *Atlas*. The number of pages first envisaged was 185, but it was later reduced to 165; a single page size of 13 inches x 17 inches was approved. The convenient indentation in the province's southwest corner provides an ideal area for the necessary legend.

The practical work involved in producing the *Atlas* is basically the same as in making a single map. It can be divided into four basic stages: data collection, data processing, data presentation, and printing. For an atlas there is one further stage, namely that of binding and the production of the prelims.

The basic source for the collection of data for the *Atlas of Alberta* is the Dominion Census of 1961. In addition there are topographic base maps, aerial photographs, rosters of professional associations, some existing special maps, books, archival documents and old maps, knowledge of local inhabitants, and the like.

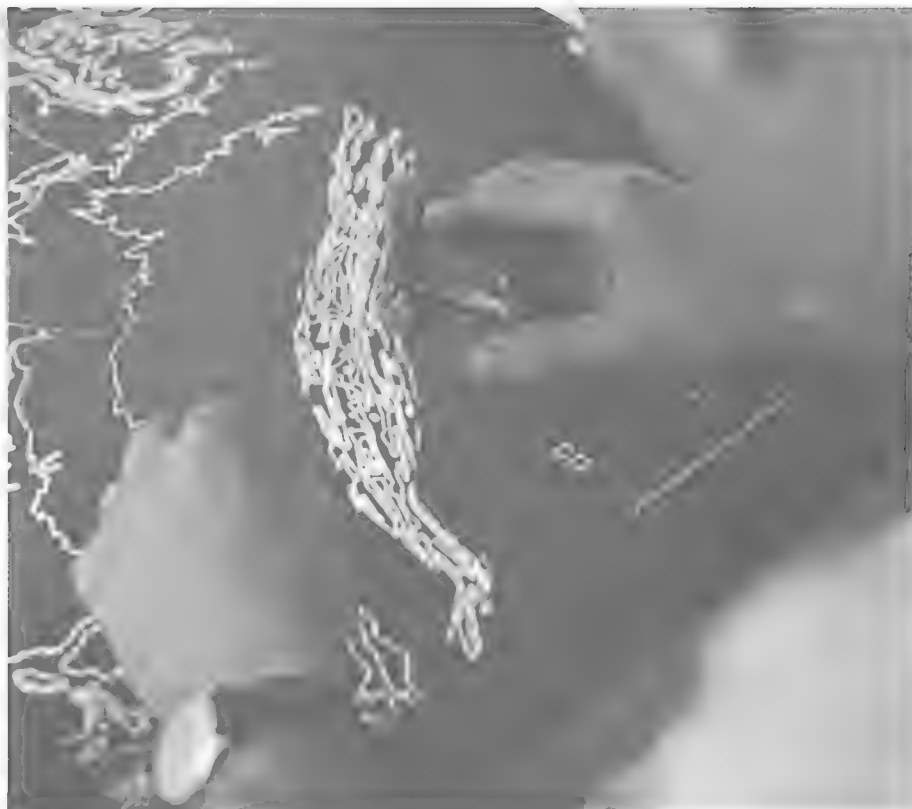
The raw data—statistics, textual descriptions and other documents—are rarely in a form which can be used directly for mapping. They have to be verified, classified and sometimes recalculated in relation to the areas involved.

The data presentation in manuscript is first checked by the originator of the information and then circulated among all members of the Executive Committee for their comments. After corrections are made, the manuscript undergoes a final cartographic editorial inspection, in which the minute specifications are prepared for final data presentation. Type specifications are made, the page is composed and colors and screens are determined.

The manuscript then goes for scribing and color separation. Most of this is done by the Department of Lands and Forests, Technical Division, or by the Department of Highways, Survey Branch. Final checking is done by a Technical Sub-Committee, by the originator of the information, by the Atlas Editorial Section, by the members of the Executive



Here a plotter works over a final draft of the map which appears on the cover of THE NEW TRAIL.



The final manuscript is sent to the Technical Division of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests for scribing.

Committee, and last by the cartographer-in-chief.

From the point of view of the cartographic editor, the regional *Atlas* represents a most interesting kind of work. Its scope is large, the variety of topics involved is great.

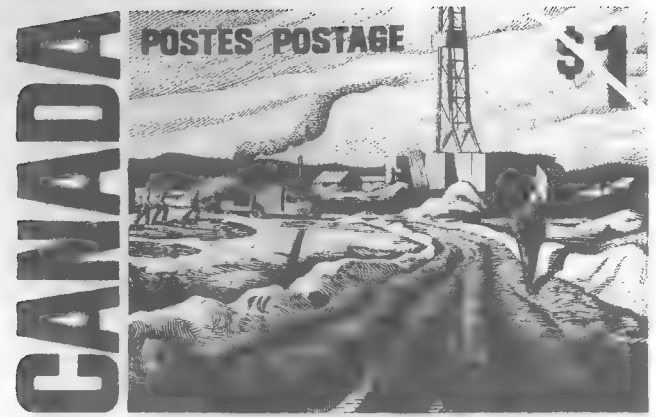
The benefits of the work on the *Atlas of Alberta* are obvious. The experience being gained by the government draughtsmen and their supervisors is already showing results. From the point of view of university education, the *Atlas* editorial section represents a live laboratory of applied cartography.

The *Atlas* represents an example of cartographic work on a standard never before undertaken in Alberta. It has already provided material for two doctoral and several master's theses. All of this has produced maps of Alberta which otherwise might never have been made.

A separate negative must be prepared for each color used on each map. This government draftsman is carefully correcting imperfections in the negative before final proofs and plates are made.

An atlas is one of the most exacting jobs a printing house can be asked to undertake. After considerable investigation, the Evergreen Press, in Vancouver, was selected to print the Atlas of Alberta.





Centennial . . . one by one

By *Barbara Lacroix*
TRAIL Staff Writer

Recognition of Canada's Centennial received a more personal touch as many members of the faculty and individual departments completed projects.

Films, lectures, music, art, books, and even grain all found themselves the central theme in the various undertakings in honor of the big birthday year.

Expo films

Two films produced by Dr. D. M. Ross and Leonard Sutton of The University of Alberta were selected for showing at a special Expo 67 program of scientific films called Insight 67.

The two films are on the behavior of sea anemones. Both were produced in 1960: one in England and France, and the other at the University of Washington. They are in color, 16 millimeter, with spoken commentary.

Dr. Ross, Dean of Science, attended the showing during a trip to Eastern Canada in June. He also attended the Royal Society of Canada Centennial meeting in Ottawa, June 4 to 7, when he participated in a panel on "Animals Without Brains."

Federalism lectures project of Political Science

The Centennial project of the Department of Political Science was a series of eight lectures on Canadian

Federalism Today by nationally-known authorities.

The series began in October, 1966, with "The Canadian Political Nationality," by University of British Columbia Professor D. V. Smiley, and ended in April, 1967, with "Federalism and the Canadian Economy," by Rene Levesque, journalist and former Quebec cabinet minister.

Other areas discussed were "Nationalism versus Federalism in Canada and the United States in the last Century," by F. H. Underhill of Carleton University; "Federalism and Canadian Foreign Policy," by Dean L. Sabourin of the University of Ottawa; "Federalism and French-Canadian Ideologies," by M. Rioux of the University of Montreal; "Canadian Federalism: The Legal Perspective," by Frank R. Scott of McGill; "Political Parties and the Crisis of the Canadian Federalism," by J. Meisel of Queen's University; and "Canada, Australia, and the United States: Variations on a Theme," by W. S. Livingston, University of Texas.

J. King Gordon of the Department of Political Science said the prominence of the lecturers was well matched by their varied backgrounds. Levesque brought with him a most effective mix of political activism and academic orientation. In Underhill and Scott, the group had two of the "immortals" of Canadian academic life. Of the French-Canadian scholars, Rioux contributed his expertise as a sociologist,

and Sabourin as a student of international relations. The remaining three were scholars in political science: Meisel, the leading authority on Canadian parties; Smiley, one of the leading scholars on Canadian federalism; and Livingston, one of the leading scholars on comparative federalism.

Former professor designs stamp

The former Head of the Department of Art had his painting "Imp. Wildcat No. 3 Excelsior Field Nr. Edmonton" chosen for the design of the one dollar stamp of the Centennial Stamp Series. Professor Glyde was Head of the Department of Art for many years and has been associated with the Painting Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts—both as Instructor and Head of the Division—almost since the inception of the School. His works at the University have been viewed by thousands of students over the years. He painted the mural in the Wauneita Lounge in the old Students' Union Building and the historical mural in the Reading Room of the Rutherford Library. He was one of seven famous Canadian artists, including A. Y. Jackson and Tom Thomson, to have their work chosen for the Centennial Stamp Series.

Expo guides

Two attractive young women from The University of Alberta were chosen as guides at Expo 67.

Olonka Halpern, library assistant at the Cameron Library, and Marilyn Pilkington,

Harry Wohlfarth's bust
of Chopin

Genetics Professor W. E. Smith
examining the new "Centennial" barley



third year English student and presently Vice-President of the Students' Union, were chosen as guides at the Western Canada Pavilion.

They were among four girls chosen from Alberta. Both are fluent in English and French, and Miss Halpern also speaks German and Dutch.

New cereal varieties developed

Two new cereal varieties have been developed by the Department of Genetics at the University.

One of them, a new barley variety, Centennial, is a high yielding, two-rowed, strong strawed variety of potential importance where lodging is a problem. The other is a new oat variety called Grizzly. A high yielding plump kernelled type, it is similar to the established variety, Victory, which was also introduced by the University.

Both varieties are best adapted to the black and grey soil zones of Alberta. Seed has been released to selected growers.

Concert series Music Department project

A program of concerts involving about 200 musicians was the Centennial project of the Department of Music. Classical music from the 13th Century to the present was featured at the concerts, in which the colorful music students were divided into four series—"brown," "red," "blue," and "green."

The "brown" series included pianist Robert Goldsand, the Hungarian String Quartet, The University of Alberta Symphony Orchestra, the Edmonton Chamber Music Society, The University of Alberta Mixed Chorus, and the Women's Musical Club. Admission was charged for the "brown" series, but not for the others.

The "red" series featured music students and other artists at noon-hour "workshop concerts" on Mondays. The "blue" series consisted of new musical groups formed within the Department to give Sunday evening performances. These included the Centennial String Quartet, Talent Education String Quartet, Bachelor of Music String Quartet and the Centennial Festival Orchestra. The "green" series presented recitals by graduate, senior, and junior music students.

Commemorates Chopin

Harry Wohlfarth, Assistant Professor in the Department of Extension, has completed a bust of the composer Frederik Chopin which was commissioned by the Alberta Polish Community as its Centennial project.

The bust was approved by the Honorable Ambrose Holowach, Provincial Secretary, on behalf of the 40,000 member Community. It has been placed on permanent display in the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium at the request of the Government of Alberta.

Project begins here

An Edmonton man's personal Centennial project had its roots at The University of Alberta.

About two years ago A. L. G. Coumantarakis, who came to Canada from Greece about 15 years ago, presented an eight-volume set of books to the Classics section of Cameron Library.

The set is the work of 23 years by his father, Lysias P. Coumantarakis, and is the first complete translation of Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* from ancient Greek into modern Greek.

The father—a lawyer, judge, diplomat and scholar—was President of the Greek Senate when the German armies occupied the country. He resigned from his post and began working on the translation. Twenty-three years later, at the age of 79, he completed the work. It was published in 1963.

With the encouragement of Dr. R. J. Buck, Head of the Department of Classics, and B. B. Peel, Librarian, the son (who became a Canadian citizen in 1957) decided to donate a complete set of the translation to the Classics Departments of sixteen other Canadian universities as his personal Centennial project.

Music commissioned

Miss Violet Archer, Associate Professor of Music, completed two musical compositions commissioned especially for the Centennial Year.

One was a Chorale Prelude on "O



*Exhibit of drawings by
Canadian university art instructors*

Worship The King," commissioned by Mr. Hugh Bancroft, organist of All Saints Cathedral in Edmonton. Mr. Bancroft included this new work in daily recitals at Expo 67, July 28 to August 3 in Montreal.

The second was an anthem, "O Lord Thou Hast Searched Me and Known Me," for mixed chorus and organ, commissioned by the Edmonton Branch of the Royal Canadian College of Organists. It was performed for the first time by the choir of Robertson United Church.

Drawings from across Canada form touring exhibit

A collection of sixty drawings representing the work of almost every university art instructor in Canada was exhibited at the Fine Arts Gallery in February as the Department of Fine Arts Centennial project. It was organized by Norman Yates, Associate Professor of Art and Gallery director, and toured other Canadian universities following the exhibition here.

Touring art exhibit

A Centennial exhibition of paintings from the permanent collection of the Banff School of Fine Arts toured major Canadian centres last year.

The exhibition consisted of 33 works in various media done by students at the School between 1944 and 1965. They were selected from the permanent collection by H. G. Glyde, retired Head of the Department of Fine Arts here, and formerly Instructor and Head of the Painting Division at Banff.

Among the artists represented were Edmontonians Murray Allen (of the Department of Public Works) with "Abstract Canyon," Thelma Manarey's "Summertime," D. Flewelling's "Coal Mine in the Mountains," and Lila Dickens' "Dead Trees."

Travelling exhibit

A travelling exhibit of paintings of typical Alberta subjects was the Centennial project of the Extension Department's Community Art Division.

The paintings, collected over a period of years, show historical or typical Alberta buildings, sites and objects. Many of the buildings have since been razed. Titles include "The Gale Homestead," Lacombe, "The Old Opera House," Canmore, "Indian Tepee Rings on the South Saskatchewan," and "The Dried Meat Creek Bridge."

The exhibit travelled to various parts of

the province under the auspices of the Cultural Development Branch of the Alberta government.

Physical Education Faculty assists others' Centennial project

A Centennial year project of the Faculty of Physical Education ensured the success of the Centennial project of a local women's group.

The group, the Edmonton Women's Branch of the Canadian Association for Health, Education and Recreation, had undertaken the instruction of 20 retarded and asphasic children, aged eight to twelve, in recreational activity the children could carry on themselves with a minimum of help. To this end, an eight-week program of skating lessons was instituted, followed by a similar program of bowling lessons.

As one instructor was essential for each child, Physical Education staff members and third-year students undertook to assist the volunteers. Both programs were so successful that the Association plans to present a brief to the City requesting a permanent recreation area for handicapped children.

One of the collages made by students after a Bible study meeting shows H. Rap Brown, defiant even though manacled, press photographs of the summer riots in American cities and details of magazine advertising. The sum of the disparate parts is statement on rights.



The University chaplains meet students with terms the students understand

Goodman, Guevara, guitars, and God

By Jack Chambers
TRAIL Staff Writer

University chaplains must be "centres for confusion to express itself," says Paul Goodman, the American novelist, critic and wit, whose voice is one of the most respected among contemporary intellectuals. The three full-time chaplains at The University of Alberta are willing to accept that, and are working toward more and more effective ways of realizing it.

"We aren't involved with a very 'churchy' group at all," according to Pastor H. J. Keil, the Lutheran representative. "In fact, a lot of the

people who are secure in their faith never come to see us. Those who do are students rebelling against the church, students who are looking for something."

None of the men approves of the image of a chaplain as a Bible-spouting, righteous individual with set answers for all questions. Occasionally students from solid, church-centred backgrounds seek them out, probably after some prodding from their parents, simply for the kind of reassurance that might have been given by the older, more traditional campus cleric. Such students are generally discouraged—or, as the Reverend Barry Moore, the United Church chaplain,

says, "put off"—from taking up a great deal of the chaplains' time in individual sessions.

The outward signs of the "new style" of campus cleric are seen everywhere in their office area, in the Students' Union Building. Prominent on the desk of Mr. Moore is a copy of the paperback edition of contemporary prayers entitled *Are You Running With Me, Jesus?* by Malcolm Boyd, the hip, sometimes slangy Anglican who was once known as "the Espresso Priest." On the wall of the office of the Reverend Murdith McLean, the Anglican chaplain, is a bright red poster with a picture of Che Guevara in the



McLean



Moore



Pendergast

Keil

"We don't want people to think we're a bunch of nuts, but we have to encourage the students to do what they find significant"

middle and a quotation from Guevara on the unimportance of death to one who has lived successfully. The poster was put there more or less as a joke, explains Mr. McLean, by two students; it remains there, he explains, because the quotation is relevant, and has significance for the students because it is in the words of one of their archetypal figures.

In the Meditation Room across the hall, the students have hung posters dealing, perhaps obliquely, with religious themes. The posters are collages of magazine clippings, and they make their point by the juxtaposition of the unexpected. For example, one of them shows a very kempt little girl pushing a button in a shining new car, while over her head is the mushroom cloud of an atomic explosion. Another features a long white crucifix that droops down over pictures of starvation and bloodshed. The paste-ups were made after a Bible study meeting conducted by Mr. Moore and Mr. McLean.

While the three chaplains share many ideas about how to carry out their duties, they come from very different backgrounds. Herbert J. Keil, the Lutheran pastor, is the senior member, now in his ninth year at the University. Previously he had congregations in Vernon, British Columbia, and Moose Horn, Manitoba. He received his B.D. at the Lutheran College and Seminary in

Saskatoon, after taking his B.A. at the University of Saskatchewan.

Murdith McLean is in his fourth year as Anglican chaplain. He came to the University after completing his M.A. in philosophy at the University of Birmingham. He earned his B.A. at The University of Alberta in 1960, and his Licentiate in Theology at St. John's College of the University of Manitoba in 1961.

Barry Moore studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, before his appointment as United Church chaplain at the University in July, 1966. He had served as minister at Peace River after completing his Bachelor of Commerce and Master of Sacred Theology at the University of Toronto.

Together they practise a pervasive ecumenism. They cooperate with one another on everything from sharing a secretary to bringing together their congregations for worship services, which has been done four times so far this year.

Mr. McLean and Mr. Moore have a formal agreement, sanctioned by the Alberta Conference of United Churches and the Anglican Diocese of Edmonton, which allows them to collaborate on celebration and communion services, Sunday evening forums, Bible study groups, confirmation classes, and all other aspects of life within their churches. Mr. Keil is wholly sympathetic with this

but, as he says, such closeness is "very delicate among certain fringe areas of the Lutheran church." Nevertheless, he takes advantage of the freedom he is allowed and collaborates on worship services and other special events.

Ecumenism is a practical necessity to the chaplains. According to the registration statistics, there are 4,100 students with United Church backgrounds, 1,700 Anglicans and over 700 Lutherans. Obviously, there are not enough chaplains to go around, and one way to accomplish more is by pooling their efforts.

But first of all their ecumenism is an ideal. Barry Moore says, "We look out over the campus and say, 'What should we be doing?' And it's the same thing for all of us. Denomination just doesn't fit. The University isn't organized denominationally."

The problems that lead some students to seek out a chaplain are diverse. A consensus of opinion among the chaplains indicates that the most pressing areas in a student's life include (not necessarily in this order) studies, sex, the strangeness of the environment—especially among students from the country—and (in what Murdith McLean calls the "current jargon") a crisis of identity. In general, the lack of reluctance on the part of students in seeking out the chaplains is felt to be an indication of "how biting their problems are."



To ensure that their functions are relevant to the students, the chaplains work very closely with student groups. The Lutheran Student Movement Council includes 14 members, and the Parish Council for United Church and Anglican students includes 12 members. As a result, ritual is being liberated from the trappings which were appropriate one or more generations ago, and plans are under way for services which incorporate poetry, dance and folk music. This is the direction that seems to be an obligation for a minister who sincerely wants to reach his young parish. Barry Moore, speaking for all three, says, "The students must make expression to God with something they can make expression with." They are encouraged to do just that by the University chaplains.

At St. Joseph's College, the situation is different but the spirit is the same. Instead of one chaplain the duties are shared by seven Basilian Fathers, because Father R. A. Pendergast, the official chaplain, must devote much of his time to academic duties in the Department of Economics where he is an Assistant Professor.

However, modernity prevails. The priests are every bit as aware as the Protestant chaplains that their efforts will be wasted unless they find meaningful ways for the students to express

themselves. This is probably more remarkable in the church which, until the time of Pope John XXIII, was known for its stringent conservatism, and which in some areas is still more conservative than other Christian groups. Father Pendergast acknowledges this when he says, "We don't want people to think we're a bunch of nuts, but we have to encourage the students to do what they find significant."

The chief vehicle for student expression is the Mass, which is said three times a day during the week and five times on Sunday in the St. Joseph's College chapel. Students sometimes refer to this as a "happening" because of its spontaneous and informal atmosphere. Since there are no pews, the congregation sits on the carpeted floor. The hymns are modern and folk-like; the sermons are short and perceptive.

Guitars and a bass occasionally accompany the singing, but this "depends a lot on whether the kids have their guitars with them." No one is specifically asked to bring his guitar but anyone is welcome to do so, and usually someone does.

Ecumenism is a part of the program at St. Joseph's as well. The priests meet regularly with the chaplains, and

participate with them in special religious events such as the ecumenical service which opened the Meditation Room last fall.

There are about 1,300 registered Roman Catholic students on campus, and the problems that they bring to their chaplain are the same as those which are met by all the chaplains. "But chaplains aren't always meeting 'problem' cases," Father Pendergast adds, and his colleagues of other denominations agree. "A lot of kids find their faith on campus. You don't hear as much about these as you do about those who lose their faith, but it's true. Suddenly they discover what it really means to them. Like everything else during the university years, their faith matures."

Daily Mass at St. Joseph's College is sometimes referred to by students as "a happening." The traditional trappings of church services, such as straight-backed pews, are dispensed with, and the congregation is encouraged to make its presence felt in its responses to the liturgy. Here Father James E. Daley, the Director of Student Affairs at St. Joseph's College, serves communion at a weekday noon Mass.



At the climax of the play, Marat (played by David McCulley) is about to be stabbed to death by Charlotte Corday (Margaret Kopala), while another of the inmates (Alex Diakun) attempts to restrain her. The Marquis de Sade (Thomas Peacocke) looks on satanically. On the opposite page, the inmates of Charenton asylum begin their entertainment. The backdrop shows the years of the French Revolution, whose events they will re-enact.



Marat/Sade at Studio Theatre

By Janet Park

The Department of Drama's major production of the Centennial year was a horror show. *Marat/Sade*, the full title of which is *The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat as Performed by the Inmates of the Asylum of Charenton Under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade*, by Peter Weiss, provided two and a half hours of superbly staged mayhem in a madhouse representing the world.

It was an ambitious choice for the fledgling Department, which only two years ago was a division of the Department of Fine Arts.

An indication of its ambitious future was given a few years ago when it announced that it would offer a degree program leading to a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Drama as soon as it was given status as a Department.

Alberta's was the first such degree program in Canada. Since then, other universities, notably British Columbia, Victoria, Saskatchewan, Windsor and Queen's, have followed suit.

Gordon B. Peacock, B.Ed '50, MFA, Professor and Head of the Department, explains that the West has led in the establishment of such schools because of the lack of private, professional training schools here. However, Eastern Canada is now beginning to catch up.

Enrolment in drama courses at the University is 390. This includes 28 full time students and 20 others taking Drama majors in B.A. or B.Ed. programs. The others are taking drama options.

First year of the Bachelor of Fine Arts in Drama consists of English, a foreign language, Physical Education, voice and

speech training, acting technique and stagecraft. After successful completion of the freshman program, students then choose one of three streams: acting, directing or staging.

They devote a major part of their year's work to the four productions staged during the winter session. Last year, besides *Marat/Sade*, they presented a Canadian play, *Time of the Lilacs* by Marcel Dube, a farce by Machiavelli, and Pirandello's modern classic, *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. Each production runs for five performances and requires six weeks of intensive, tightly scheduled preparation. In addition to these, several experimental productions are staged in the specially-designed 100-seat Theatre Upstairs.

Formal examinations, while they are usually three hours long as in most other



As the entertainment of the inmates becomes less and less controlled, one of them (Paul Leterneau) climbs a scaffold, from which he will plunge to his death. The guards rush to restrain him while the other inmates offer him their frantic prayers. These scenes reveal the complexity of staging the play, with its profusion of activity and hyperbole of action. Marat/Sade was directed by Bernard B. Engel, Assistant Professor in the Department of Drama. The photographs are by William Raushning of the University's Photographic Services

departments, count for only 30 per cent of the final mark. The rest of the grade is made up on the basis of class work and especially participation in several aspects of the productions.

The summer production schedule is equally ambitious. The Department stages six weeks of drama outdoors in the Torches Theatre, with a professional cast. It also prepares a touring production; last summer this was the popular comedy, *Where's Charley?*

A special project of the Department is the Canadian Theatre Resource Library, a collection of Canadian plays and volumes dealing with the Canadian theatre from its beginning to the present. Frank Bueckert, Professor of Drama, who is in charge of the Library, believes the 1,000-odd volumes makes it the most complete in the country. He hopes to accumulate about 500 more volumes in the near future, many of them by photocopying rare book collections.

Other Department plans include the

offering of at least one course in motion pictures for next year. The course will be another first for the Department.

Long range plans call for new facilities. The Department presently occupies crowded quarters in 36-year-old Corbett Hall, which is also the home of the Schools of Nursing, and Rehabilitation Medicine, and the Department of Extension. The screams that echoed through the halls during the production of *Marat/Sade* did little for the nurses' morale.





Humor and the law

By L. C. Greene

It is probably true to say that most people regard the law as something to keep away from. Too frequently, their view is conditioned by recollections of the exchanges between Alice and the Queen of Hearts. It will be recalled that the King said "Let the jury consider their verdict." "No, no!" said the Queen. "Sentence first—verdict afterwards." "Stuff and nonsense!" said Alice loudly. "The idea of having the sentence first!" "Hold your tongue!" said the Queen, turning purple. "I won't!" said Alice. "Off with her head!" the Queen shouted at the top of her voice. Those who follow foreign criminal trials may feel that we still live in Wonderland, for it has only recently been reported from Bolivia at the opening of the trial of Régis Debray that when defence counsel protested that the president of the court was mumbling in reply to objections and could not be heard, the president shouted "Shut up." Occasionally, a judge in these circumstances meets his match. During a trial in Malaya in 1963, Dato Rajasooria, probably the most flamboyant and certainly the most conceited of Malayan counsel, was told by the magistrate during a case in which he appeared for the defence to resume his seat

and refused. When the magistrate again asked him to sit down and enquired "Don't you understand simple English?", the Dato replied "I think my English is better than yours, I was educated in a university." The magistrate explained that he had meant no insult and asked him to continue with his cross-examination.

This type of exchange may serve to make people agree with Dickens that the law is an ass, and go further and suggest that the same animal classification applies to those who practice it. A recent decision by an English magistrate appears to agree with them. New Year's Eve 1968 falls on a Sunday which raises difficulties concerning music licenses for dances. Having held, on an application for a permit to play music until 2:30 a.m., that the band could not start until one minute after midnight, that is to say after 1968 had commenced, the magistrate commented: "We might say that the law is an ass in this case, and we have to ride it." Care must be taken however in carrying the animal simile, at least as applied to lawyers, too far. In 1622 it was held in England "that where one says of a lawyer, that he had as much law as a monkey, that these words are not actionable, because he hath as much law,

and more also. But if it had been said, that he hath no more law than a monkey; those words are actionable." It is not only lawyers who have been likened to animals and objected to the description. A woman in Oregon was staying in a hotel and as she entered the bar she screamed "Someone has stolen \$1,000 worth of jewelry from my bedroom, and the son of a bitch sits here in this room." One of the drinkers brought an action for libel, but the judge held that "unless the plaintiff can show that he belongs to that class whose ancestry is ascribed to a canine of the female sex, he cannot sustain an action, because he is not the particular one of those against whom as an individual the charge of larceny was directed."

This type of judicial humour is perhaps best exemplified in the judgment of Dysart J. when deciding in 1925 the case which is familiarly known as that concerning the Sound of Melody by Night on the Banks of the Red River. There were two defendants: the chief of police described by the judge as "a man of discriminating vigilance in enforcing a due and wholesome regard for the decencies of life within his bailiwick," and the local magistrate who was "a well-intentioned man, willing upon occasion to stretch his

magisterial authority far enough to embrace and bring back to the straight and narrow path, an erring maiden whose venturesome feet have carried her out upon the wide and easy way." The plaintiff was a female infant aged 20, who visited her boyfriend and spent a few days in a summer tent on the banks of the Red River. She was convicted of vagrancy, having "been found in a tent, undressed on a bed, without employment," and was placed in the care of the Salvation Army for six months. Her appeal against the conviction was allowed, and in the course of judgment Dysart J. said: "In and about that tent there were sounds of revelry by night. From the report, which reached the attentive ears of the police chief, we are led to understand that the revelries were indulged in by several persons, both male and female; that these bacchanalian revellers frequently burst forth into nocturnal song that filled the great spaces of the night with sounds that echoed far and wide; and that they interspersed their choral offerings by shouts and shrieks that 'nightly rent the midnight air.' To the watching sleepers on the opposite bank of the Red, the nights grew hideous. They were annoyed and angered by what they saw and heard, and shocked by what they had neither seen nor heard, but suspected. They arose and called upon the police chief to rid them of these troublesome neighbours. Prompt at the call of duty . . . and at 4 o'clock on a summer's afternoon, he found the tent, and in it, the plaintiff, recumbent on a bed—in extreme dishabille. On an adjoining bed lay her host, renewing his energy by 'tired nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep.' To the indulgent eye of the law this scene was not offensive, but to the virtuous eye of the chief it was highly reprehensible. . . . Being in doubt as to what he ought to do, he of course arrested the plaintiff, and led her off in captive bonds. . . . With the magistrate's ready assistance he laid an information. . . . She was immediately put upon her trial. There was no defence, nor attempt at defence. The magistrate wavered. He dimly saw his legal duty to acquit her; but he strongly felt a fatherly desire to 'save her' from something or other. He ended by expressing the view that she ought to be confined with hard labor, and . . . upon the same night, before the sun went down, she was . . . delivered into the safekeeping of the Salvation Army Home for a period of six months. By zeal and a bail bond she was . . . released from durance vile, and the conviction was quashed and the

proceedings declared wholly illegal and unwarranted."

It may well be that mid-twentieth century hippies and those who denigrate them should read and study the decision in *Mitchell v. Martin and Rose*. Judgments which reach similarly raptuous levels have also come from courts in the United States. In 1849 an attempt was made to upset a will on the basis that a clause forbidding the widow to remarry was contrary to public policy. The learned judge said: "The blessing of reproduction is the blessing which tempered with mercy the justice of expulsion from Paradise. It was impressed upon the human creation by a beneficent Providence, to multiply the images of himself, and thus to promote his own glory and the happiness of his creatures. Not man alone, but the whole animal and vegetable kingdom are under an imperious necessity to obey its mandates. From the lord of the forest to the monster of the deep—from the subtlety of the serpent to the innocence of the dove—from the celastic embrace of the mountain kalmia to the descending fructification of the lily of the plain, all nature bows submissively to this primeval law. Even the flowers which perfume the air with their fragrance and decorate the forests and fields with their hues, are but 'curtains to the nuptial bed.' The principles of morality—the policy of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature and the law of God—unite in condemning as void, the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."

Not all judges have looked upon the serpent and the dove with such favor. Some fifty years ago in England, Acton J. was hearing a breach of promise case which turned upon a letter written by the male defendant to the plaintiff, his former girl-friend. In this he said "My love will be so great that you will be like a little bird fascinated by the serpent, and I will be the serpent." This declaration of deep love cost him \$500.

Somewhat akin in their potential for humor to breach of promise cases are those relating to alienation of affections, and they too provide ample cause for histrionics by judge and counsel alike. An epic in this field occurred in the United States in 1939. In refusing to allow an appeal, Montgomery J. accused counsel of turning the case into opera bouffe, and his own remarks read almost like a dramatic criticism: "Mr. Walter Ruff played many parts. He bewailed his fate in tragic manner not unworthy of a King Lear. Imitating Mazeppa, he lashed his soul naked to the wild horse of his fervid

imagination. In the final act, he interspersed the melody, and assumed the role of leading tenor in light opera, singing to the jury and the spectators. Mr. Arthur Limbach, laying aside for the nonce the duties imposed upon a statesman, exhibited histrionic ability of no mean order. Counsel for the appellant, presented facetiously as the Mills Brothers, took the part of the chorus in Greek drama, and, beholding what passed in the acts of the tragedy, expressed vociferously the sentiments evoked by the passing events. It is true that tragedy and comedy were somewhat confused and at times all the leading actors sought a hearing simultaneously. The whole performance might well rival Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *Strange Interlude*, which for weirdness in conception and duration of execution amazed all who saw and heard it. The play is ended. The actors who failed to receive the curtain calls seek a return engagement. We are not disposed to book it."

In view of the ease with which judges allow themselves to be carried away by literary inspiration, it might be thought that it is completely unnecessary for bystanders to put words into the judge's mouth. But this is what happened in the case of Packer, who is remembered as the Colorado man-eating monster. Packer was a gold prospector who had been accused of killing and partially consuming five of his colleagues. The only quotation that is remembered concerning the case is this: "The judge, he says, stand up, y'man-eating son of a bitch, stand up. Then, pointing his finger at him, and raging as he was, he says, they was seven Demmycrats in Hinsdale County, and you ate five of them, damn ye. I sentence you to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead, as a warning against reducing the Demmycratic population of this State." It is true that the judge was a member of the small Democratic Party in the State, but it was not he who delivered this masterpiece of the judicial art. It was the local saloon-keeper who rushed out of the court-room and gave his version of the judgment. This was the first report to reach the public, and it is the only one that is remembered. In fact, it is extremely difficult to find the text of what the judge actually said.

A good many of the actual examples of the lighter side of the law are only to be found in newspaper reports or in the recollections by lawyers of tidbits that were heard but, for all sorts of reasons, never found their way into the law reports.

Perhaps one of the most delectable to come from the personal collection of

a legal luminary is that told by the late Tendolkar of the Bombay Supreme Court. It concerns an exchange between a newly appointed judge who had not been popular with his fellow barristers when he was in practice at the bar—and to whose judicial appointment they were strongly opposed—and a senior member of the bar. It appears that in the course of proceedings counsel passed a law report to the judge and on the open page there was lying a wood-louse. The judge angrily returned the volume, saying: "Sir, is that how you pass a book to a member of the bench?" Without turning a hair, or pausing to consider his reply, counsel answered: "M'Lord, this is not the first time that it has been known for a louse to jump from the bar to the bench." History has it that, far from committing the barrister for contempt, the judge kept his peace—until they reached the robing room.

Contempt of court cases are often humorous. One of the most extreme occurred in the High Court in London when a woman appellant threw a heavy legal tome at the bench. She was committed to jail for contempt and, when she appeared the next day to apologize, calmly proceeded to congratulate their lordships for their

gallantry under fire. A less violent act of contempt was committed by the man who was charged with disrobing in the street and, having firmly denied that he had ever been guilty of such anti-social behavior, proceeded to strip in the courtroom.

A case which could easily have been dealt with as contempt, involving possible charges of attempting to influence the judge, occurred in Malaya shortly before the War. Due to the humanity and sense of humor of the judge it passed off more reasonably. Adams J. received a letter from two men who had been charged with assault and causing a disturbance in a public place, and who were about to appear before him for trial. The letter read: "We have been friends together. We drank together, fought together, got admitted to hospital together, discharged together, now we prostrate at your feet for mercy in our desperate effort to find an avenue into your human heart from where you would vouchsafe to look with pity . . . We could find no conceivable reason whatsoever for a fight between us. We together sat down for hours to think of any reason and we couldn't find any. All we know is that we jointly drank in merry friendship. When we came to consciousness we found ourselves in the hospital. That is all that we know." The judge bound them over to be of good behavior in the future. The Recorder of London showed a similar understanding of human frailty when addressing the jury in a case in which Brendan Behan's brother Dominic had been charged with assault and fighting. "You may come to the conclusion," he said, "that this case arises out of Irishmen doing battle on the mutual neutral ground of a Scottish public house in London. You may think it is fertile ground for imagination and fantasy."

Occasionally it would appear that the only thing that protects the judge from facing a contempt charge is his high position on the bench. Sometimes the matter can be dealt with on appeal. This happened in London in October, 1967, when an appeal from conviction was allowed, partly because "this man may reasonably be suffering under a sense of grievance due to the attitude the judge adopted in passing sentence, addressing him as if he were some *canaille*, not a member of the public at all, but some inferior type of being who could really only be dealt with on a desert island. It is not the practice in this country to transport, let alone put people on a desert island."

An Israeli judge on one occasion came very close to sentencing himself for contempt. An Arab woman had brought

an action against another Arab and appeared in court loudly dressed and highly made up, to an extent that upset the judge intensely. His senses were further jarred by what he regarded as her arrogant and insolent manner of speech. After she had finished her evidence, he gave vent to his spleen and slowly said, "Woman, I do not believe a single word of your fabricated tale. Lies and deceit issue from your lips! Your ways are the ways of a harlot and a streetwalker!" After the woman recovered from her shock, she replied: "Your Honor, the Judge! In a court of law all are equal, great or small, rich or poor, exalted or humble. What a man or woman does outside the walls of the courthouse must not influence the scales of justice in any way. I turned to you, Honored Judge, because this room is the fountainhead of justice. I believed that you would listen to my plea, weigh the arguments impartially, and make your decision strictly in accordance with the law. Instead, you have publicly shamed me and insulted me. Is that what you call justice?" The judge did not lose his control, nor did he sentence the woman for contempt or order her to keep silent. Instead he left the bench and stood in the dock, from where he instructed the clerk to take down what he dictated. The clerk then wrote:

To the Magistrate's Court, Jerusalem: a Writ of Complaint

Plaintiff: Monire, binto Muhd

Accused: Judge X ben Y

On the nth day of the month of July, in the year 1963, the accused while presiding over the Magistrate's Court made certain remarks about the plaintiff using the words . . . 'harlot' and 'streetwalker.' The plaintiff finds these words insulting and defamatory. She therefore appeals to the court to pass judgment upon the accused and to punish him to the full extent of the law.

After the clerk had done this, the judge instructed him to read the charge to the accused and ask how he pleaded. The judge replied "I plead guilty as charged," and after pausing a little to consider his judgment he again dictated to the clerk:

The accused pleads guilty to the charge of slander, and the court has no choice but to punish him. Justice is clearly on the side of the plaintiff. In the courtroom there must be no discrimination based on difference of status: all are equal before the law. Neither a person's manner nor his attire nor even his habits of speech can prove innocence or guilt. Man sees the surface of things; but justice must probe the heart. All who turn to this court seek justice and it is the duty of the judge, as the representative of the law to deal impartially with all. A judge who presumes to insult a man or woman standing before him is guilty of perverting justice and merits a severe



L. C. Green (here with Lord Chief Justice Goddard) teaches international law and organization at The University of Alberta, and is a graduate of the University of London. He is former Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Singapore.

"Humor and the Law" is part of a series broadcast over CKUA radio, and is based on addresses he has given to groups of lawyers and political scientists.

punishment. The accused is therefore found guilty and is sentenced to pay a fine of five liras.

The judge then signed the sentence he had delivered and, accompanied by a police officer, went to pay his fine. Having done so he returned to the bench and proceeded to hear the case again from the beginning.

One is almost inclined to wish that today's judges who may find the accused, witnesses, or mere visitors in the courtroom, wearing strange hairstyles or garish clothing, would bear in mind the high sense of justice and responsibility shown by this Israeli judge.

As was pointed out by Tendolkar J., counsel are sometimes rude to the judges, but occasionally the exchange between them, though personal, shows a mutual respect and friendship. Mr. Gilbert Gray was appearing for the defence in a Yorkshire action concerning robbery with violence, and turning to Veal J. he said: "Your Lordship may recall in his rugby days being struck on the nose. It seems to provoke anger, the nose seems to be particularly vulnerable." Without disclosing whether he had ever been the victim of such an attack, the judge remarked, "I don't know with whom you used to play rugby, Mr. Gray." Unfortunately, there is no record of what he said when Mr. Gray replied: "One or two theological colleges, my lord. They are notorious for this sort of thing."

Punch-packing clerics remind one of the story that appeared in the New York press in 1958. Professor Friedmann, a law teacher of international repute holding an appointment at Columbia University, was set upon by hoodlums after dark in Central Park. The newspaper report had the headline "Punch-Packing Prof," and all that need be said is that the power of the law does not rest solely with the police force and the judges on the bench.

It is not always wise, however, to disregard the power of the law, even if only doing things which are completely personal and which do not appear to have any public effects, either for good or ill. Thus, in August, 1967, it was reported from North Bay, Ontario, that a hairdresser there claimed the world record for non-stop haircutting, having pursued this art for 64 hours on end. It must have come as a great shock to him when he was arrested for keeping his shop open after hours. It was perhaps not as great a shock as that of the accused who had been found guilty of parking longer than was permitted in an Edinburgh street. It seems that his offence had been

committed when he visited his solicitor and left his car outside the latter's office. On his being fined £1, his solicitor announced that he was going to pay the fine, for "this is an embarrassing case for me. If it becomes known that clients parked outside my office are going to be 'booked' my business will suffer." The report ignores any comment by the solicitor or his client as to the magistrate's suggestion to the solicitor that he add the fine to his fee.

A similarly extreme shock must have been felt by the woman in Stuttgart, Germany, who found that her husband had introduced a python into the marital bed. She explained to the divorce judge that although she had become used to living with the devil, she had no intention of adding his serpent to the menage.

Judges, too, are occasionally the victims of shock. Some years ago a West Indian student in London, having secured a university degree in science of a less high standard than he considered himself entitled to, sued the University of London, its Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of the

University, the Master of Birkbeck College, and all his professors for breach of contract in not having educated him properly. The only person not sued was the Chancellor of the University—but then, she happens to be Elizabeth the Queen Mother. The student fought his own case, using most illegal language, and on one occasion when reprimanded by the judge, he thundered at him: "I'll have you know, I come from a country which knows what the rule of law is." The fact that he lost his case has no connection with this statement.

Even more shattering for the judge must have been the experience of a German judge who was trying a woman for witchcraft and blasphemy, suddenly to notice that she had risen in her seat, extended her arms as if crucified, and to find that all the women in court were on their knees crying "Alleluia!"

Further legal and extra-legal tales from Professor Green's store will appear in a future issue of THE NEW TRAIL.

Medical students, multiple choice exams . . . and how the University is helping solve an international problem

By Virginia Bell

Medical students at The University of Alberta participated last spring in the first international medical examinations ever to be held. The exams were written by fourth year students here, at four universities in Germany, four in France, one in Switzerland, and one in the United States—the University of Illinois.

The examination was marked by computers in Munich and Chicago, and was intended to show the depth of the students' knowledge and the quality of their instruction. The success of such programs, in the opinion of Dr. W. A. MacKenzie, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, could produce changes in teaching, explanation, and evaluation.

The idea was first devised by the internationally renowned expert in medical exams, Dr. Hans Kapuste, of the University

of Munich. Dr. Kapuste, and Dr. Jean Jacques Guilbert, of Paris, Director of the Institute for Medical Examinations for France, had been interested for some time in a common exam for West Germany and France, and both preferred the multiple choice type. There is a trend today toward multiple choice or "objective" examination in all forms of education, and the United States in particular has shown this trend in medical schools. Not relying merely on their own knowledge, Dr. Kapuste and Dr. Guilbert called on another of the world's experts in medical examinations, Dr. Christine McGuire of the Office of Research in Medical Education at the University of Illinois. Dr. McGuire is specially trained in psychology, tests, and measurements, and is an economist as well.

Each of these three contributed a third of the questions for a comprehensive

examination to test students in the whole area of medicine covered by their undergraduate training. The preliminary work was monumental: 440 problems were set up, approximately eight hours of work for the student. The translations too, posed difficulties due to the idioms in the languages. In the past, international examinations have been virtually impossible, because the accepted method of examining was the essay type, which allows no common denominator in the marking. Multiple choice, on the other hand, with an accurate translation and one right answer to each question, permits the same test to be conducted in several tongues.

Although the medical faculty at The University of Alberta has not contributed any of the questions in this examination, Dr. J. A. L. Gilbert, Director of Research and Medical Education in the Department of Medicine, reports that members have worked in the past with Dr. McGuire and the Chicago group on other exams. There is also an excellent rapport between the Department here, the National Board of Examiners in Philadelphia, and the Royal College of Physicians in London, England (where a multiple choice exam, at the Fellowship level has been used for three years). In addition the new international examination was scrutinized carefully by Dr. D. R. Wilson, Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine, and other department chairmen here.

In the past, multiple choice examinations have met considerable criticism, and with good reason. Until a few years ago they were unsophisticated and inaccurate. The best example of this was an examination in biochemistry at the University of Virginia. It was taken by Dr. Edward Razinsky, Professor of Medical Education there, who holds a PhD in education and behavioural sciences. He knows no biochemistry, yet he scored 86 per cent. Even more incredible, his office girl scored 90 per cent, making her, he claims, very popular with the medical students.

Since then, the setting of examinations has been completely changed. Doctors realized that a medical degree is a sign of medical knowledge, but not necessarily a sign of examining know-how, so at Alberta and other schools help is sought from experts in the field of tests and measurements. The National Board of Examiners, in the United States, helps with this problem. This group is composed of experts who make sure that all the

questions are in the right context (psychologically), that they have validity (concerning subject matter), and that they can be scored. This has eliminated many of the problems and resulted in more probing multiple choice examinations.

Revision of medical examining procedures in Canada appears to be long overdue because of the economic factor, as well as efficiency of evaluation. Canada has a very ambitious examining program at the levels of MD and L.M.C.C. (for the license to practice in Canada), and as well, Certification and Fellowship (specialist degrees from the Royal College). What this implies is not that Canadian colleges necessarily turn out better doctors, but simply that, compared to American and European centres, we must set examinations for very small numbers of students in any given field, with the same amount of work and expense involved. Canadian medical schools do not have sufficient resources to support this cumbersome examination system.

Things are changing however. The Faculty of Medicine at Alberta and the progressive teachers at other university centres hope that some sort of central examining agency will be formed, where tests will be set and sent out at the request of any medical school in Canada. An alternative is to buy examinations from the National Board of Examiners in the United States. There is nothing wrong with this except a slight rebuff to national pride. There are, furthermore, enough knowledgeable people and money in Canada to support a central agency. Change in the field, it has been said, is like moving a graveyard, difficult but not impossible.

Changes have already been made at The University of Alberta's medical school. "An analysis of the Fellowship examination," says Dr. Gilbert, "showed us that 85 per cent of the questions were straight recall. In the essay type of examination, which has been standard here, the student answers four out of five questions within a three hour period, with approximately 45 minutes for each. Obviously, information can be obtained from him on a very limited number of topics. With multiple choice, however, something like two hundred questions can be asked during the same amount of time. The course can be covered in much greater breadth and we are given a better picture of the student's overall knowledge."

Thus a carefully prepared multiple choice examination can be a better test of the student's medical knowledge. Moreover, it relieves the marking burden, for the exam is computer-scored.

Five years of preliminary work on the part of Dr. Gilbert and the Associate Dean of Medicine, Dr. D. F. Cameron, has succeeded in changing one of the papers on the L.M.C.C. exam this year and one of the papers for the Royal College last year to multiple choice, with the prospect of another shortly.

The success of the international multiple choice examinations depends largely on how each school feels that the results correlate with its existing evaluation of the student. If the expected correlation does not appear, further problems remain to be resolved.

The results of the examinations may enable the Faculty to evaluate new programs. Knowing how Alberta students stand compared with those in Paris, Munich, or Chicago may determine either change or maintenance of teaching programs in specific fields of medicine. The examination may serve as a reference point for changes in curriculum or teaching.

The success of such examinations could also help to solve another serious problem—the manpower shortage. One of the difficulties confronting the medical profession is the recognition of professional qualifications from other countries. If a student or doctor could pass such a comprehensive examination, it would be a common criterion of ability.

And so last year's senior medical students at The University of Alberta, with their European and American contemporaries, indicated the extent of their learning and the quality of their instruction. Moreover, they helped solve problems which have plagued medical professors and examiners for years.

Electronic heartwatching

The Department of Medicine at The University of Alberta has initiated the use of computers in the analysis of electrocardiograms.

This work will be conducted under the terms of a fund established by a prominent Edmonton businessman, C. W. Carry, in memory of his wife. The purpose of the fund is to support investigation into means by which coronary artery disease and heart attacks may be predicted in apparently healthy persons.

Over the next three years it is hoped that exercise studies now under way will be expanded by the use of computers to provide a detailed analysis of the changes in electrocardiograms during exercise. The results of these studies may produce valuable new clues in the diagnosis of arterial and heart diseases.

Mrs. Bell is an Edmonton free-lance writer, interested in the health sciences and medical education.



The campus reporter



Killam Trust Worth \$11,500,000

The University of Alberta and the University of Calgary have received more than \$11,500,000 under the terms of the will of the late MRS. I. W. KILLAM. The two Universities are among five Canadian institutions receiving funds from the Killam Estate (the others are Dalhousie College and University, the University of British Columbia and the Montreal Neurological Institute).

Killam Memorial Chairs are designed to bring scientists of world reputation to serve in Alberta. Dr. JOHN ARTHUR JACOBS, former Professor and Head of the Department of Geophysics and Director of the Institute of Earth Sciences, University of British Columbia and Dr. HARRY E. GUNNING, Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry here, have been appointed to Killam Memorial Chairs at Edmonton.

The Killam Trust also aids students at the most advanced levels. So far, four post-doctoral and six pre-doctoral fellowships have been awarded at The University of Alberta. Five fellowships were awarded for students to study at The University of Calgary.

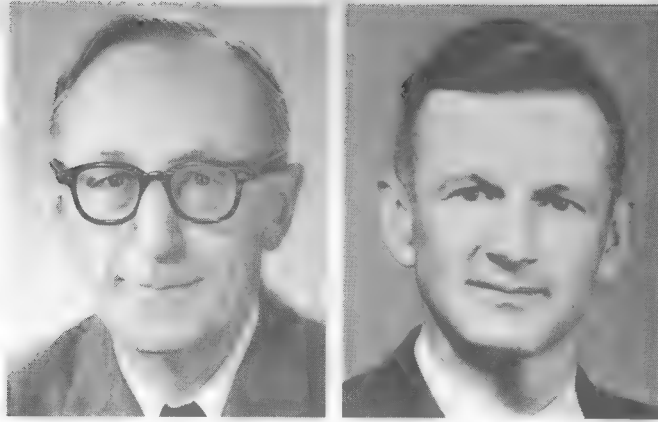
Civic employees assist surgical research

Bus drivers, office clerks, firemen, city executives—in fact, all employees of the City of Edmonton—are assisting financially with surgical research at The University of Alberta.

Last year's grant from the Edmonton Civic

This scene from the Genji Scrolls depicts an incident in the youth of Genji, the protagonist in the eleventh century Japanese novel by Murasaki Shikibu. Prints of the extant scrolls were received by Dr. Johns as a Christmas gift from Dr. Yiuchi Kurimoto, President of the Nagoya Commercial University. The novel, originally 54 volumes, was illustrated a century later, probably by Fujiwara Takayoshi. About 20 per cent of the original is now intact. The gift of four scrolls to Dr. Johns consists of "nearly perfect reproductions of the remaining pictures," says Dr. Satoru Masamune, Professor of Chemistry at the University. The prints will be placed in the University Library.

Professors Bowker and Thompson



Employees' Welfare Chest Fund of \$17,000 pays the salaries of about four research fellows posted from the Department of Surgery to the Surgical-Medical Research Institute for one year.

This annual grant is "of paramount importance in the training of young men," according to Dr. R. A. MACBETH, Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery.

Edmonton civic employees have given the research grants annually since 1954. In that time some 65 doctors have been supported by it for a period of six months or one year to do surgical research.

A number of them are now members of the Faculty of Medicine. Two of the four medals of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada which have been won by students of the University in the past 10 years were awarded to doctors for research done while on Edmonton Civic Employees Fellowships.

Students face housing crisis

The demand for student housing near The University of Alberta campus now exceeds the supply by about 76 per cent, according to a report submitted to the Board of Governors recently. If the University is unable to provide additional accommodation, demand will exceed supply by about 316 per cent in 1971.

The figures are in terms of the total population of students whose parents do not live in Edmonton—6,085 students this year—and the accommodation listed for them by the Off-Campus Housing Unit, a service provided by the Department of Housing and Food. Housing more than 6,000 feet from the Administration Building was held in the report to be too far away to permit students to walk to class regularly, and therefore not desirable as student accommodation.

The 1971 figures are a projection of the student population, and they take into account the demolition of the North Garneau area, which presently accommodates 700 students. The report also notes that if students are forced into outer areas for suitable housing, additional pressure will be put on traffic control and parking facilities, which are already

approaching a critical state at the University.

The report recommends that the University proceed as soon as possible to construct additional residences in North Garneau, as specified in the current long-range plan. In addition, it recommends a "thorough study" of other possibilities for student housing, such as development by private enterprise, the encouragement of cooperative and fraternity housing, and other University-owned and operated facilities.

Glenrose Hospital and the University affiliate

An affiliation agreement between The University of Alberta and the Glenrose Provincial General Hospital was signed recently.

The new agreement recognizes the Glenrose Hospital as a teaching hospital affiliated with the University to be utilized by undergraduate medical and paramedical students and for graduate training programs in clinical specialties.

The Hospital offers unique facilities in Alberta as a school hospital where handicapped children may receive treatment and education at the same time, and as a convalescent and rehabilitation hospital as well.

Department of Religious Studies to be established

A new Department of Religious Studies has been approved for The University of Alberta by the Board of Governors and the General Faculty Council. The new Department will make it possible to expand the present list of undergraduate courses on religion and to develop programs for honors and graduate students.

"The aim of the Department will be to develop understanding of religion—both Christian and non-Christian—rather than commitment in any one area," University President WALTER H. JOHNS stated.

At present, courses are offered in the sociology, philosophy, psychology, and anthropology of religion, as well as in comparative religion. Future courses will cover such topics as theology, Biblical criticism, Hebraic culture, and non-Western religious traditions, as well as additional classes in comparative religion.

Institute of Law Research and Reform established

An Institute of Law Research and Reform, the only one of its kind west of the Great Lakes, has been established at The University of Alberta.

W. F. BOWKER, former Dean of the Faculty of Law, has been appointed Director of the Institute. His appointment became effective January 1, 1968.

Dr. A. R. THOMPSON, Professor of Law, has been appointed Acting Dean of Law for six months.

The Institute will be a co-operative undertaking of the University, the Law Society of Alberta and the Provincial Attorney General's Department. It will be associated with the University's Faculty of Law but will be independent of it for purposes of research.

Mr. Bowker as Director will be responsible for the implementation of research and law reform projects. Dean of the Faculty of Law since 1948, he has been interested and active in law reform for many years, having served on federal and provincial committees as well as the University's Board of Governors Committee which recommended (in 1964 and 1965) the new Universities Act. He earned his Arts and Law degrees here and began teaching in the Faculty of Law in 1945 following service in the Canadian Army.

Dr. Thompson, an expert on petroleum law, has been a member of the Faculty since 1950. He received his education at the University of Manitoba, the University of Toronto and Columbia University.

B.Sc. in Food Science offered

A new inter-disciplinary program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Food Science has been instituted by The University of Alberta.

Students may register in the four-year program immediately on entering university, or may transfer from the faculties of Agriculture or Science after their first or second year.

The new program will heavily emphasize science courses. Dr. L. F. L. CLEGG, Head of the Department of Food Science, will act as co-ordinator of the program.

*Dr. Smith,
off to Lethbridge*



Canada Council grants \$44,000 to Library

The University of Alberta Library received a grant of \$44,000 from the Canada Council in 1967.

The grant (exceeded only by the University of Toronto's of \$60,000) is part of a \$500,000 allocation to university libraries to build up collections in specialized fields of the humanities and social sciences.



Mrs. Bella Donnan retired recently. She had been manager of the Printing Department for 43 years, well known by hundreds of staff, students, and Gateway staff members. She saw the Printing Department through its move into modern quarters at the west edge of the campus before retiring. The expanded department has been reorganized to include several related services, and J. R. T. Grant is now Co-ordinator of Printing Services.

The Council gave priority to collections needed for advanced research and considered such factors as the level of post-graduate activity, the amount spent by the universities themselves on purchases, and the character of the collections to which the grants would go.

The Library, third fastest-growing in Canada and the fifth largest (after Toronto, McGill, British Columbia, and Laval), plans to apportion its share on four projects.

The largest sum, \$25,000, will be spent on materials for the Faculty of Arts. \$10,000 is to be used to purchase micro-print copies of every book published in the United States from beginnings of publishing there to the year 1800.

The sum of \$6,000 has been allocated to complete the Salzburg collection obtained for \$55,000 last year from the ARCHBISHOP OF SALZBURG who sold them to raise money for a new seminary. The books, dating back to 1488, come from Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Russia and deal mainly with canon law. They are Canada's oldest.

The remainder of the grant will be spent on back files of anthropological journals for the Department of Anthropology.

Appointed president at Lethbridge

Dr. W. A. S. SMITH, former Executive Secretary of the Academic Planning Committee, has been appointed the first President of The University of Lethbridge by the provincial Department of Education.

University-City liaison committee established

A Liaison Committee between The University of Alberta and the City of Edmonton has been established to facilitate the study and solution of problems of mutual concern.

Dr. WALTER H. WORTH, Vice-President for Campus Planning and Development, has been named chairman of the Committee which has four representatives each from the University and the City.

The Committee, which will function on a continuing basis, will study such problems as transportation (both public and private), basic utilities, and the University's physical expansion.

Affiliation extended

An affiliation agreement between Edmonton's College St. Jean and The University of Alberta has been extended to permit the College to offer the first year of the B.A. program.

A 1963 agreement between the University and the French-language College has allowed the latter to offer the first two years of a program in Education. The College was previously affiliated with the University of Ottawa. Its growing connection with The University of Alberta will permit it to become the bilingual and the bicultural wing and annex of the University.

Course offered in Rome

The first course ever offered outside the province by The University of Alberta was held last summer in Rome from July 7 to August 18.

The course, Classics 459: Roman Archaeology and Civilization, was set up as part of the Summer Session for senior students of History and Latin.

Dr. G. HERMANSEN, Professor of Classics, who taught the course, considers it to be an exceptional educational experience. He will teach the course in Rome again this summer.

U. of A. school at Grouard

A summer school in Intercultural Education was conducted last year for the first time by The University of Alberta at Grouard, Alberta, on Lesser Slave Lake.

The courses, which were offered from July 3 to August 15, were designed primarily for prospective teachers who elect Intercultural Education as an area of specialization within the program leading to the B.Ed. degree.

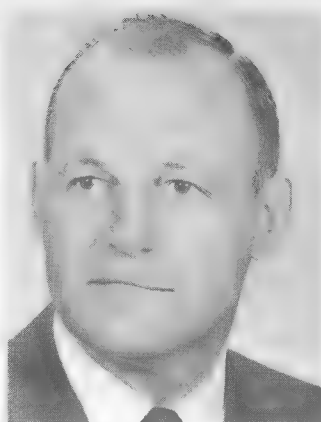
Dr. A. D. FISHER of the University's Department of Anthropology directed the school.

Parking and traffic study underway

An extended study of parking and traffic at The University of Alberta by Associated Engineering Services Limited of Edmonton is underway.

The study will revise and bring up to date previous traffic and parking data concerning the University, the Health Sciences Centre,

Dr. Wyman,
appointed
to NRC



New Vice-Presidents,
Dr. Tyndall and Dr. Worth

The University of Alberta Hospital, and other facilities located in the greater campus area—all with reference to their forecast population increases.

The report will recommend the several stages of development of the system and its facilities, and will submit cost estimates for each stage. Reviews and recommendations will be made concerning parking fees. Evening parking facilities for both students and staff, as well as others entering the neighborhood will be examined.

The report will be completed by the end of March.

Wyman appointed to National Research Council

Dr. MAX WYMAN, Professor of Mathematics and Vice-President, has been appointed by Order-in-Council as a member of the National Research Council of Canada for a term of three years.

He replaced Dr. HARRY E. GUNNING, Professor and Head of Chemistry at the University, whose term of membership on the Council had expired.

A graduate of The University of Alberta and the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Wyman worked for the NRC before joining the University as Lecturer in 1943. He became Professor in 1956, was Head of the Department of Mathematics from 1961 to 1963 and Dean of Science from 1963 to 1964, when he became Vice-President (Academic) of the University.

Vice-President for Finance and Administration appointed

Dr. DAVID GORDON TYNDALL, former Associate Professor of Business Administration at the University of California, Berkeley, was appointed Vice-President for Finance and Administration last July.

The position is a new one. Dr. Tyndall is responsible for the University's day-to-day business operations, particularly in the non-teaching departments.

At the University of California he served as Director of Insurance and Retirement Systems, Associate Professor of Business Administration,

and Director of Analytical Studies.

Dr. Tyndall was born in Bangalore, India, and completed his early education in Winnipeg, Toronto, and London, England. He received the BComm and MA degrees in economics and political science from the University of Toronto and the degree of PhD in economics from the University of California.

Vice-President for Campus Planning and Development appointed

Dr. WALTER H. WORTH, former Associate Dean of the Faculty of Education, was appointed Vice-President for Campus Planning

and Development last September. It is a new position.

He is responsible to the Board for the development of annual and long-range building programs and for planning all physical construction on the campus and on University-owned property.

Dr. Worth has been associated with the University since 1955 in the capacities of Assistant and Associate Professor of Education; Professor and Head, Department of Elementary Education; and Associate Dean, Planning and Development, of the Faculty of Education.

Dr. Worth, who was born in Regina,



It's all in the interest of science—honest! Dr. Johns isn't playing tiddlywinks or rolling dice with the students. He's taking part in a scientific study. About thirty mathematics students, assisted by the President, tossed 10,000 pennies as an experiment in randomness to test the bias and balance of Canadian coins. The 75 pounds of pennies collected for the experiment were then donated to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Professors Greene,
Neal, Brown,
and Grisdale



Saskatchewan, received his bachelor's and master's degrees in Education from The University of Alberta and his doctorate from the University of Illinois.

Senior positions filled

Dr. E. J. H. GREENE has been appointed Associate Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Former Head of the Department of Romance Languages, Dr. Greene will continue as a Professor of French. He received his master's degree from this University and his doctorate in Paris, and has taught here since 1938.

Dr. WALTER DOUGLAS NEAL has been appointed Associate Dean, Planning and Development, in the Faculty of Education. He replaces Dr. WALTER H. WORTH. Dr. Neal, Associate Professor of Secondary Education, received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Western Australia and his doctorate from Columbia University. He has taught here since 1960.

Dr. R. K. BROWN, Professor of the Department of Chemistry, has been appointed Associate Dean of Graduate Studies.

Dr. Brown, who has taught here since 1946, received his MSc from The University of Alberta and his PhD from McGill University. He was made Professor in 1960.

Dr. LLOYD C. GRISDALE, Professor of Community Medicine and Director of Ambulatory Care, has been appointed Assistant Dean of Medicine for Professional and Community Affairs. Dr. Grisdale will also continue in his previous positions.

Dr. Grisdale received his education at The University of Alberta, has been a member of the staff since 1951 and was made Professor in 1966.

Dr. W. P. SKOROPAD of the Department of Plant Science has been appointed Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and promoted to Professor.

Dr. Skoropad, who received his MSc from The University of Alberta and PhD from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin will continue as Professor of Plant Pathology. He has taught here since 1959 and was made Associate Professor in 1961.

Miss SARAH R. REED has been appointed Director of the new School of Library Science, effective July 1, 1967. She was Library Education Specialist in the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington. The new School will accept its first students in September, 1968.

Mrs. GRACE L. COOK, Associate Professor of the School of Household Economics, has been appointed Associate Director of the School.

Mrs. Cook received her BSc and BEd degrees from The University of Alberta and MS from the University of Toronto. She has taught here since 1931 and was made Associate Professor in 1953.

J. JAMESON BOND, formerly of the Department of Anthropology, University of Windsor, has been appointed Executive Director of the Boreal Institute. Mr. Bond, who received his MA in Anthropology at the University of Toronto, has considerable experience in the Arctic. The Boreal Institute recently moved from the Cameron Library into larger quarters in the renovated Central Cafeteria.

HENRY H. MAMET, former Executive Director of the Broadcasting Commission of the Chicago Board of Rabbis and recipient of numerous broadcasting awards, has been appointed Professor and Director of Radio and Television, effective July 1, 1967. He will act as co-ordinator of the University's various ventures into broadcasting, including extensive use of closed circuit television.

Dr. RICHARD BRIAN ALDERMAN, Assistant Professor and Acting Director of the Fitness Research Unit, has been appointed Director of the Unit. Dr. Alderman studied at the Universities of British Columbia and California, Berkeley and has taught here since 1965.

Awarded \$60,000 grant

Dr. DONALD BETTS, Professor of Physics, has received from the United States Air Force Office of Scientific Research a three-year grant of \$60,000. The grant is for support of research on the theory of critical phase

transitions in ferromagnetic, liquid-vapour, binary alloy and other systems.

Awarded Fulbright-Hays lectureship

DR. GARY D. PRIDEAUX, Assistant Professor of Linguistics, has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Exchange Lectureship to Japan.

The grant is effective October 1, 1967, to July 15, 1968. Dr. Prideaux is lecturing in English at the University of Tottori and doing consultative work and research on the Japanese language.

First Canadian Honorary Fellow

Dr. LUDWIG VON BERTALANFFY, Professor of Theoretical Biology, is the first Canadian ever elected Honorary Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association. The honor was part of the Association's annual meeting in Detroit last May.

Dr. von Bertalanffy was awarded the Fellowship "for his pioneering work in the application of general systems theory in psychiatry." The 16,000-member APA has awarded honorary fellowships to only 19 persons.

Receives grant to study retarded

Dr. KELLOGG V. WILSON has received a National Research Council Grant to do research on short-term memory in the mentally retarded.

The grant is for \$8,000 for research designed to clarify the role of short-term memory (memory for information shortly after it has been received) in mental retardation.

Dr. Wilson holds a joint appointment as Associate Professor of Computing Sciences and Psychology.

New admission requirement announced

Matriculation requirements for admission to The University of Alberta have been changed.

The change is designed to permit greater flexibility in high school programs for students planning to enter university.

At first glance the new requirements seem to make it easier for the student entering university. In most faculties five Grade XII



*Professors Skoropad, Reed,
and Cook*

subjects requiring departmental examinations are necessary, with a "B" or higher standing in each and an overall average of 60.0 per cent. Previously six subjects were required.

Basically, though, the new regulations broaden the area of choice rather than simplify the requirements. Social Studies was previously compulsory in all programs. Now it is an option in all except three—Arts, Business Administration and Commerce, and Recreation Administration.

Only one other course (English 30) is compulsory in Arts, leaving the student the choice of one of French, German, Latin, Ukrainian or another approved language; one of Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics or Physics; and one of the above not already chosen or a five-credit Grade XII fine arts course such as Art, Drama or Music.

Students entering the Faculty of Education have even more choice—only English 30 is compulsory. They must present four five-credit courses, one of which may be a non-examination subject (so long as it is not in the same field as one of the examination subjects already chosen).

The Faculty of Engineering still has a set program. All its requirements are compulsory, but Social Studies has been eliminated from the list. Now future engineers need English 30, Mathematics 30 and 31, Chemistry 30 and Physics 30.

English 30 remains compulsory in all areas. Chemistry and Mathematics are required in some faculties and Biology in others.

Ideally, a high school student should decide on a tentative University program before he enters Grade XII. If, as is often the case, he is unable to decide on a program, he would be well-advised to write examinations in six subjects: English 30, Social Studies 30, two sciences (preferably Chemistry 30 and Biology 30), and a second language. These courses would admit him to most though not all programs at the University.

The earth mother of the engineers warmed up the quadrangle for a few days this winter with her sultry stare. She was part of the decor on the old Engineering Building during that annual extravaganza, Engineering Week.





Just ask for anything in print—we have an amazing range of trade books, technical books, professional journals, and paperbacks, both for study and for fun. If we don't have it, we'll find it, especially for you.

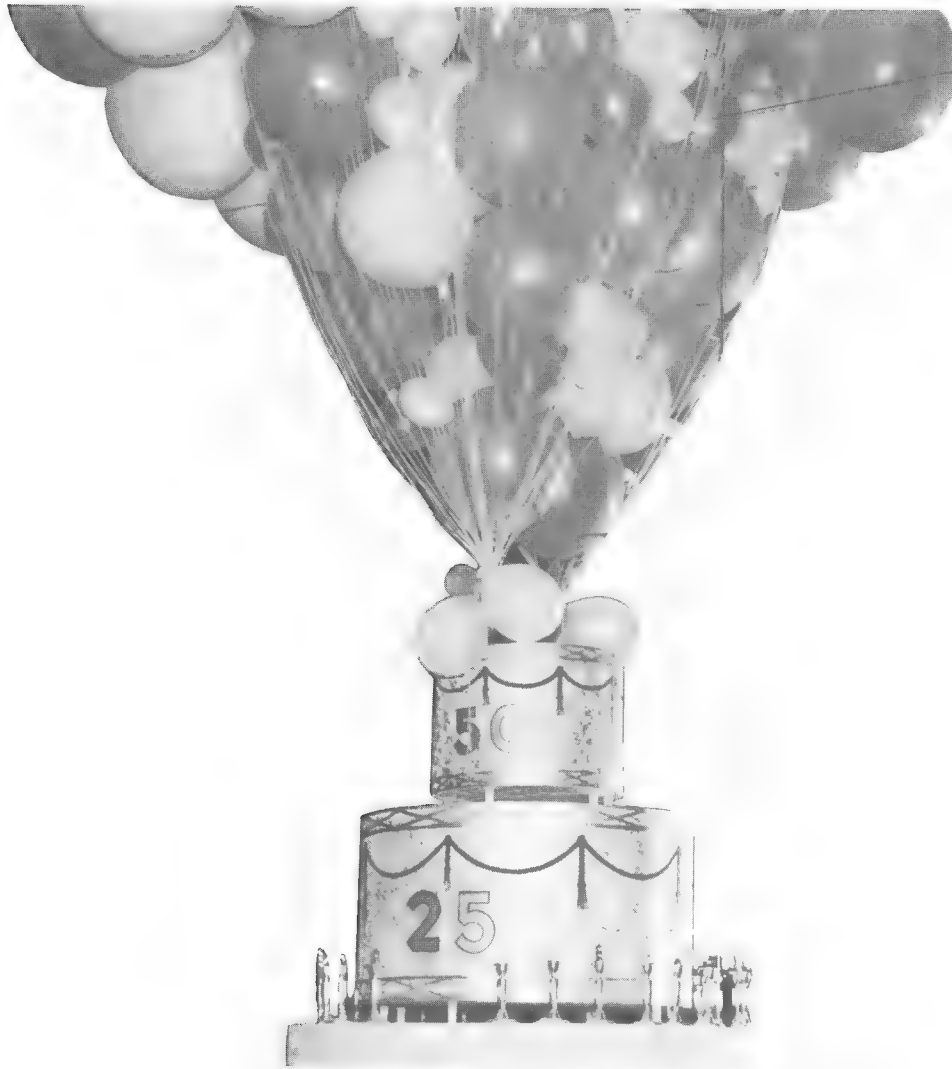
The University of Alberta Bookstore



There's room at the top at the Commerce

You enjoy many varied career opportunities with the Commerce because of its dynamic growth pattern. As the bank moves ahead, you move ahead too. Ask for the free booklet "What's new in banking careers" at your nearest branch or write to our Personnel Division, 25 King Street West, Toronto.





HOMECOMING '68

Who? - - - All graduates of the University and guests are cordially invited to attend.

What? - - - **The Annual Alumni Homecoming Weekend**

Where? - - - The University of Alberta campus

Why? - - - To join in a weekend of varied activity, with an opportunity to meet with classmates; to participate in the Golden Anniversary celebrations of the School of Household Economics; and to specially honor the gold and silver classes of '18 and '43.

When? - - - **SEPTEMBER 27th, 28th and 29th, 1968**

A stylized map of the Pacific Ocean region, showing Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. The map is oriented with Australia on the left and the Pacific Islands on the right. Major cities like Sydney, Melbourne, and Auckland are marked. The map is titled "THE PACIFIC OCEAN" at the top.

Included as a supplement to THE NEW TRAIL, December, 1967



*The new Students' Union Building
at The University of Alberta*

The six pages that follow are reprinted from
the University's annual report,
Report of the Governors of The University of Alberta, 1966-67



The new Students' Union Building

Construction of the new Students' Union Building was nearing completion as the year 1966-67 drew to a close. The building represents over six years hard work by members of Students' Union committees, and is a monument to the initiative of students at The University of Alberta. Planning the building, its design, construction and financing were left entirely to student enterprise.

Architects were Richards, Berretti, and Jellinek of Edmonton. The structure, the largest of its kind in Canada and one of the finest in North America, offers 230,000 square feet of usable space. It cost \$6,500,000. Of this, \$2,250,000 was from the University's capital grants fund; the remainder was borrowed from the Government of Alberta, to be repaid over the next thirty years by the students themselves. *(Text continues overleaf)*





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Front entrance court, Students' Union Building (right); art gallery and reading room (far right).



Information desk and box office in the Students' Union lobby (right); a corridor lounge (far right) overlooking the entrance court

Overleaf, sculptor Jordi Bonet of Montreal, carves the Students' Union Building mural in styrofoam (lower left) with a hot soldering tool before it is cast in aluminum; a view of the finished mural (lower right).







is something of a unique situation, for although many universities have elaborate union facilities, these are usually provided and operated by the university rather than the students' association.

The new building complements the provisions for teaching and study available elsewhere on the campus.

Its nerve centre is the information booth on the main floor. This contains air conditioning and sound system controls for the entire building, a public address system, box office, and concession stand.

There is a first class art gallery, with regular showings of original paintings and sculpture, music listening room, non-denominational meditation room and chaplains' offices, and debating facilities, all on the main floor.

The Students' Union offices, including space for *The Gateway*, the Photography Directorate, and the *Evergreen and Gold*, are located on the second floor. There is a snack bar, a massive cafeteria, and a 20,000 square foot multi-purpose room, which may be divided into as many as twelve rooms of varying size for meetings, seminars, or social events.

The 744-seat theatre, on the second floor, is unique in Canada, for it combines a normal stage with theatre-in-the-round atmosphere. It is only 68 feet from the front of the orchestra pit to the back of the theatre, a distance short enough to give every member of the audience a sense of involvement with the performers. The floor of the orchestra pit can be elevated, to make a larger stage. There is no scenery loft; backdrops, in the form of slides, are projected on a large screen behind the stage.

Recreation facilities are provided in the basement of the new building: billiard and ping pong tables, curling ice, and bowling lanes. There is also, on the same floor, a chartered bank, barber shop, and the book department of the Bookstore.

The new Bookstore is Canada's largest university book shop. Required text books and related non-course books are grouped together—over 10,000 non-course titles will be available, mostly in paperback editions, displayed face-out. The Bookstore's supplies department (on the building's main floor) sells stationery, instruments for engineering and art classes, physical education gym wear, and other materials. (Both the Bookstore and the cafeteria facilities are operated by the University.)

Student lounge areas are provided on the basement, main, and second floors, and around the entrance court. There is also a lounge and social room on the seventh



floor of the tower—The Room at the Top.

The offices of the Dean of Men and Assistant Dean of Women are located in the Tower. So is Canada Manpower's Student Placement Office, the Student Counselling Service, the Alumni Association, and overnight guest rooms for University guests.

The students have selected for their building good, sturdy furniture that will last a long time, but furniture with considerable élan. By careful economizing they found \$25,000 to commission a cast aluminum mural by the noted Montreal artist Jordi Bonet for the building's facade.

The Students' Union has employed a permanent staff, and several students on a part-time basis, to run the new building. The old Students' Union Building, also built through student initiative, has been turned over to the University.

The multi-purpose room (opposite page, right) has movable walls—at lunch time it becomes part of the cafeteria; the Bookstore (far left) is the largest in Canada.

The theatre (below, left) is the most versatile in the city, and has acting areas between sections of seating and in the wrap-around balcony; the recreation area (above) provides game facilities at a nominal charge.



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Prepared by F. William Samis and Jeanette Rothrock

Credits for Photography

(Credits given left to right, and top to bottom, on each page)

1 and 8—Photographic Services, The University of Alberta

2 and 3—Ken Orr, Edmonton

3—Aluminum Company of Canada, Montreal; Ken Orr

4—Ken Orr; Ken Orr

5—Ken Orr; Ken Orr

6—Photographic Services; Photography Directorate, The Students' Union; Ken Orr

7—Ken Orr



*Natural gas fireplace
in the new Students' Union Building*